The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 133 BOMBAY: SATURDAY JUNE 5, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.				
5th June	Mooltan	10000	.. ..	..
12th ,,	Arabia	8900	.. ..	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	.. ..	..
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th ,,	Khyber	9000	.. ..	..
18th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th ,,	Caledonia	8000	.. ..	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3784	31st May	12th June
Kanagawa Maru	K. Higo	6288	17th June	29th June
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	20th June	2nd July
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	3rd July	15th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,00,00,000.

The low Premiums and liberal conditions of the

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.

Prospectuses, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co. Managers.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Sparta *	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	.. ..
City of Labore	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	658	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons. Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,600,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD, Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA."	2,185,	Friday 11th June.		†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LINGA." 2,185 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 11th June connecting at Karachi with S. S. "KASARA" (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Thursday, 10th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Jash, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 8th June, calling at Seychelles Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 13th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S S. "Umballa," 5,310 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Tuticorin, Colombo and Calcutta.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

5th June, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	4th June 1915
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L. Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments;

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody.

Coupons and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 38,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tichling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Osaka

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

No excuse for the pale and anoemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes.

B. 17

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS B. O. C. PITCH

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

RELIABLE BOOTS FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Black Rs. 16-8 } Nett.
Tan ,, 17-8 }

In spite of the enormous increase in the price of all English leathers we are able, owing to our holding large stocks at the outbreak of war, to offer these Boots at the exceptionally low price quoted.

This is a Boot that we can thoroughly recommend.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE Co., Ld.,

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL. General Agent.

"BIBLE HOUSE," 166, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

29-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY, (P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE HUPMOBILE MOTOR Car is recommended by all users to their friends. At Rs. 4,750. The Car is a fine investment by any purchaser. Arrange a Trial.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—10 Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL re-opens on MONDAY, June 7. 907

ELLIS HOTEL—Opposite Crawford Market, Centrally situated. Electric light, lift and fans. Rs. 3, and upwards daily. Monthly 65 and upwards. European management. 800

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—FOR CRUSHED STONE and DUST. Large stock for immediate delivery F. O. R. Bombay. Apply to:—
S. D. KAPADIA,
659 82, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

FREE.—Send for our Valuable Book, "WHAT TO DO WITH OUR BOYS," if you are really interested in the welfare of your sons or yourself. Apply to Box No. 389 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 913

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—New batch for Corporate Accountants and London Chamber of Commerce Exams. will begin from 9th June. New students enrolled daily. Opt. Whiteaway. 906

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort. opp. Liptons. 765

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

COME AND SEE THE Latest Pattern MAXWELL. Fitted with electric Lighting set and self-starter A consignment just landed. Only a few left. Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road, Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
527 Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan a Female Assistant Surgeon (Indian) pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and outdoor servants. Private practice not allowed.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan. 185

WANTED—For Mechanical Transport Corps, North West Frontier Provinces: as many European or Indian Motor Lorry Drivers as possible.

TERMS—EUROPEAN.

Rank of Corporal, Rupees 98 per mensem, free accommodation, rations, clothing and equipment.

INDIAN.

Rank of Naik. Rupees 55 per month, free accommodation (or allowance in lieu), rations, clothing and equipment.

Candidates should have some experience in the handling of petrol motor lorries, or petrol motor cars.

Apply ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEERS, 7, Officers Quarters, Allahabad. 184

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED JOST FAN with Box. State full particulars and lowest price to Box No. 390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 918

WANTED a CARDER and SPINNER (mules) for upcountry mill. Apply stating terms and previous experience, to Box No. 388 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 914

A YOUNG MAN, EUROPEAN, occupation Auditor, would like to meet a Parsee young lady with a view to matrimony. Apply with photo, if possible to Box No. 387 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 912

WANTED experienced CANVASSERS for Piece Goods, Yarns, Metals, Hardware, Coal, Gunnies, Sugar, and Sundries. Apply to Box No. 384, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 887

WANTED two first class European Managers for our hotels. Only singles and those having experience in the hotel business need apply, sending copies of their testimonials to Messrs. JAN & SON Junior, Hewett Road, Lucknow. 194

WANTED TWO DENTAL MECHANICS must be competent and good all round men with references. Apply:—
DR. CARR,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 900

AN Indian gentleman of education and experience is prepared to go to England for a short time as a Secretary to an Indian Prince or other gentleman of rank. Apply stating terms etc., No. 1 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 910

WANTED—A COMPETENT and ENERGETIC SOLICITOR, as ASSISTANT by a Parsi Solicitor of several years' standing restarting work. Wanted also a Managing Clerk. Apply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED—Purchasers for best ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6 per dozen; PAYAREE MANGOES Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, per dozen. All other fruits, vegetable, fish, ice, etc., at Market rates. Orders with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & Co.,
673B Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED—GRADUATES & UNDERGRADUATES to teach Science, Mathematics and Persian. To join from 15th June. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to the
SUPERINTENDENT,
New High School,
775 Godhra, Panchmahals.

WANTED—CARPENTER. A first class carpenter required for work throughout the year in the Public Works Department at Nasik. Apply, sending copies of testimonials and stating age, caste and lowest pay to:—
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
1184 Nasik District Nasik.

WANTED a Science Teacher for the H. H. School, Dhar, on a beginning salary of Rs. 80 p.m. He must be a graduate. Also an Undergraduate strong in Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 50 p.m. Both must be good in cricket.
Apply to THE HEAD-MASTER, A. H. School, Dhar, C.I. 193

WANTED an EXPERIENCED CLERK with a sound knowledge of Hindi (Bhasha) Marathi, Gujrati and English Languages. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to The MANAGER. From 8 to 11 a.m.
THE INDIAN CLAIM AGENCY,
Moos Building,
915 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—A medical practitioner to attend the TUKARAM TATYA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY to be started in the building of Servants of India Society in Girgaum, Bombay. Apply with testimonials to
BABAN GOKHALEY,
Secretary Free Medical Relief.
Sub-Committee of the Debt. Redemption Committee, Bombay.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LTD.—(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).—WANTED for the Chief Mechanical Engineer's office at Khargpur an European or Anglo-Indian ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly acquainted with Loco Workshops Manufacture Accounts and the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Departments.
Salary Rs. 200—350 per mensem.
Apply at once with copies of testimonials which will not be returned) to the Undersigned.
A. C. CARR,
Chief Mechanical Engineer,
Bengal Nagpur Railway, Khargpur.
26th May, 1915. 184

CENTRAL JAIL, BHAGALPUR—WANTED at once an experienced and practical CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for heavy woollens for the Central Jail, Bhagalpur, on a pay of Rs. 200 per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to a maximum of Rs. 250 with free quarters. None need apply who has not a thorough knowledge of carding and self-acting Mules and is not able to erect new Machinery. The selected candidate will remain on probation for six months. Applications giving full particulars (age, nationality, experience etc.) and with copies of testimonials which will not be returned will be received upto the 7th June, 1915, by—
LT.-COL. B. J. SINGH, I-M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bihar and Orissa,
836 Ranchi Secretariat P O.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

FOR SALE—REGULATION LIFE BELTS to clear remaining stock. Apply to J. PURBHOODAS & Co., 32, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 825

FOR SALE 23 B. H. P. FIELDING OIL ENGINE, in perfect working order with self-starter etc. Can be seen at work at VITHAL PURSHOTUM & SON, 2, Khetwady Lane. 865

FOR SALE—British—Standard A 2½ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, with new Tyre and X L seat with horn, lamp, tools sets and bag complete. Hardly used 1000 miles. Rs. 400 or nearest offer. Apply W.E., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 162

UNCLAIMED very valuable parcels and luggage by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th and THURSDAY, the 10th June, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Victoria Terminus Parcel Office. See circular of
MEHTA & Co.,
817 Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—ONE ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT to lift 10 cwts. to a height of 50'—8½" complete with Motor, Gearing, Collapsible Gates, Indicater Board, etc., by "Smith and Stevens." London and Manchester. Patent Stevens and Major's system."
One Electric Goods Lift to carry 5 cwts to a total height of 50'—8½" including motor etc., and the necessary Cage, Steel Gates and Indicator Board, by "Arch Smith and Stevens" in good working order, for immediate disposal; offers to include cost of dismantling. Apply to Box No. 365, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 767

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA:—FOR SALE.—One 500 K. W. electric generating set. Belliss and Morcum vertical triple expansion condensing engine and General Electric Co., compound wound D. C. Dynamo, 460 volts.
Three 200 K. W. electric generating sets. Slow speed, horizontal compound condensing engines and British Westinghouse compound wound D. C. dynamo, 460 volts.
One 75 K. W. electric generating set. High speed vertical compound condensing engine and British Westinghouse compound wound D. C. dynamo, 460 volts.
Four Lancashire Boilers, 30 ft. by 8 ft., 180 lbs. pressure. Feed Pumps. Superheater. Air Pumps Circulating Pumps. Steam Traps, Grease Extractor. Piping, Generator Panels and Spares.
Plant may be seen at work at the Port Commissioners' Workshops, Garden Reach, and full particulars obtained there or in Chief Engineer's office. Plant being sold because the Port Commissioners intend to obtain current from the Electric Supply Corporation.

TO BE LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE available at "The Cabins," Middle Colaba. Apply on the premises. 187

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

TO LET AT POONA—To let a well furnished bungalow in finest and healthy locality. For rent and particulars apply on premises, No. 2, Parvatti Villas, Poona. 700

DEOLALI—To let—NADKARNI VILLA and NADKARNI LODGE well-furnished with extensive compound. Apply to EXECUTRIX of late Rao Bahadur G. N. NADKARNI, Jambulwadi Kalbadevi Bombay. 653

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APPOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

TO LET.—SHOW ROOMS: On the Hornby Road in most prominent position now occupied by W. H. THORNS & CO.. Apply Sharp, Terms, etc., see
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369/371, Hornby Road, Bombay. 917

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1915, in the Pavilion at 6-30 p.m.
The business to be discussed at this Meeting, has been posted, on the General Notice Board, in the Pavilion, for the information of Members.
J. H. HARDIE,
Hon. Secy. & Treasurer.
12th May, 1915. 909

NOTICE.

LAUGH and the world will laugh with you. Bungling Bunks' Bunco will do it for you. 899

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 446 of 1912. Re: Rajabally Lalbhai Dawoodi Bora.
No. 460 of 1912. Re: Purshotam Balaji Pathare.
No. 276 of 1913. Re: Hasanmia Mahomedally Baghdady.
No. 570 of 1913. Re: Husein Mahomed Nensee Khairaz and Anr. trading as Husein Bros.
No. 98 of 1914. Re: Jehangirjee Rustomjee Wadia..
No. 124 of 1914. Re: Frank Monro Gadney.
No. 365 of 1914. Re: Maoji Madon Thakhar.
No. 382 of 1914. Re: Madhavrao Pandurang Nagwekar.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to declare final dividends in the above matters..
Creditors, who have not proved their claims, are requested to do so in the Office of the Official Assignee, of Bombay on or before the 28th June 1915. If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the Official Assignee will proceed to make final dividends without regard to their claims.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, this 21st May 1915. 778

S. S. "CITY OF LAHORE."

ARRIVED ON 3RD JUNE, 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take delivery of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street.
Bombay, 4th June, 1915.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for carting lime from Diva and Bholi to Bhatghar upto 4 p.m. on 20th June, 1915. Earnest money of Rs. 50 to accompany each tender.
Forms of Tenders and Specifications can be obtained from the undersigned's office during office hours on any day except Sundays and Holidays on payment of Re. 1 per copy.
The acceptance or rejection of any Tender will rest with the Chief Engineer.
(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.
894
Bhatghar, 29th May, 1915.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned the agents of the BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING CO., LTD., do hereby give notice to the public that we have commenced working our mill from the 3rd June, 1915. If anybody has any claim against the Company, are requested to apply to us for settlement of their account.
905 LALGIR MALJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER AND BRASS SHEETS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 5th inst., sell by public auction at their rooms at No. 22 Apollo St. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Pule & Co., on account and risk of defaulting purchasers the following:—

ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF RUNCHORDAS NAGERDAS.

100 bundles T.A. 3551/3650, English Copper Sheets SS. City of Chester.
50 bundles G.F.R. 951/1000 German Copper Sheets SS. Braunfels.
50 bundles G.E.R. 1001/50 German Copper Sheets SS. Nordmark.
50 bundles V. D. 3751/3800 English copper sheets S.S. City of Calcutta.
50 bundles S.H.C. out of 1/100 Nevil Dina Y. M. Sheets SS. Mantua.
200 bundles R.O.S.E. 2251/2450 Rex Y. M. Sheets SS. Nordmark.
79 bundles J.P.V. 2451/2550 Muntz Yellow Metal SS. Olympia.
28 bundles R.B.C. out of 1/100 English Copper Sheets SS. Nineve.

ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF VIRCHAND DALOHARAN.

50 bundles R.O.B. 1/50 English Copper Sheets SS. Caledonia.
50 bundles V.D. 3801/50 English Copper Sheets SS. City of Calcutta.
50 bundles D.S. 3851/3900 English Copper Sheets SS. City of Calcutta.
50 bundles B.O.B. 51/100 German Copper Sheets S.S. Rauenfels.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods should be cleared away within 3 days on payment of the balance.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 5th June, 1915.

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. 20

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR EUROPEAN AND PARSEE LADIES.

Auction Sale of ready-made lady's dresses, gent's silk sleeping suits, silk and woollen piece-goods, silver and platedware for presentations, Tiffin baskets, cut-glass show cases, tables, chairs, electric fans, rich show cases, etc.

Under instructions from the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 5th, WEDNESDAY, the 9th, and THURSDAY, the 10th June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day, all the stock-in-trade of Madame Stanley Humphrey at Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, consisting of:—

Ready-made ladies' dresses such as underwears, corsets, blouses, gowns, bath-gowns, petty-coats, hats, furs, feathers, assorted flowers, hat-pins, silk boots and shoes, silk socks, garters, scarfs, beaded tunics of various descriptions, thousands of yards of laces, insertions braids, trimmings, silk umbrellas, purses, dress cords motor veils, etc; also gent's silk sleeping suits, stockings, hats, etc.

Assorted silk piece-goods such as gold embroidered silk pieces chiffons, satins, crapes, damask, voyels, velvet pieces of various descriptions for dresses of European ladies, gold and silver jari embroidered Parsee ladies' sarees and odhanies for Mahomedan ladies; woollen piece-goods such as Cashmeres, Venetians, Flannels, Tweeds, Whip-cords, Serge, Rugs, etc.

Tailoring requisites such as Sewing Machines, cutter's tables, threads in reels and bundles-various patterns of buttons, etc.

Special-made shop furniture and fittings such as cut-glass show cases, iron and brass stands, big sample tables, chairs, lady's dress models, counters, electric fans and other fittings.

Also Travelling Tiffin baskets, silver and platedware for presentations, Tea and Coffee sets, etc.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

New designed household furniture such as drawing room suits of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry and velvet, teak-wood arm and armless chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, glass door book cases, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy and rocking chairs, reclining sofas, book stands, &c.

By order of the office concerned:—
One silver barometer.
20 cases (each case continuing 4 dozen bottles) of
Beer of a well-known brand.
By order of the concerned:—
1 bottle Whisky.
2 Flasks of Cognac Brandy.
1 Pint Brandy.
1 bottle Liquor Brandy.
By order of the concerned:—
60 cases dry figs and 1 case spoons and forks.
By order of the office concerned:—
Japanese curios such as dressing cases, tiffin baskets, writing desks, teapoys, toy cabinets, albums, toilet boxes, glove boxes and collar boxes, &c.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
2 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped office shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred handsome strong built Victoria.
AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).
Several gent's second hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS IN THEIR VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATHERAN.

The under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Messrs. A. M. Essabhai & Co., the Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, pursuant to the Court's order and with the consent of the equitable mortgagee, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of June, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), all the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following valuable landed property on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Matheran with the Bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon in the Registration Sub-district of Karjat containing by admeasurement 17½ goonthas or 2117½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by Government Vacant land on the South Government Vacant land and Sett Villa Bungalow, on the east Government Vacant land and on the west by Government Vacant land and Fernewood Bungalow and shewn in the Lessor's Plan as No. 78 and which with the abuttals is delineated on the plan annexed to the agreement of Lease dated 23rd August 1912 from the Honourable Mr. Abdul Husain Adamji Peerbhai to Shaikh Motabhai Moola Essabhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Bililmoria Attorneys for the Official Assignee at their office in Humum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. GHANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street

VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY TO CLOTH MERCHANTS, AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES BELGIAN COTTON TROUSERINGS OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AND QUALITIES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public Auction the undermentioned goods by order of the office concerned at the shop of Shah Manilal Motilal, in Champagalli, outside Mulji Getha Market:—

3 cases Belgian Cotton Trouserings, each case containing 24 pieces, about [illegible] yds., width 47in. six different designs, quality "MARROTT."

3 cases Belgian cotton trouserings, each case containing 12 pieces about 678 yards, width 47", in six different designs, quality "A. E. S."

3 cases Belgian cotton trouserings, each case containing 12 pieces about 718 1/8 yards, width 47," in six different designs quality "K. C. M."

3 cases Belgian cotton trouserings each case containing 12 pieces about 715 3/8 yards, width 47", in six different designs. Quality "MARROTT."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

GHANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1915.

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD RINGS ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHAW & CO., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16 Hamam Street, Fort, a lot of valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, jewellery, silverware gold and silver watches, gold rings, etc.
By order of the offices concerned:—
25 Casks Cement.
The above is now on view.
SHAW & CO.,
Bombay, 5th June, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of unclaimed parcels etc. at Victoria Terminus advertised to take place on Friday and Saturday, the 4 and 5th instant, has been postponed to Wednesday, the 9th, and Thursday the 10th Instiant.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Lohar Chawl. Tel. No. 1886. Princess St
To-night. To-night.
A Powerful Drama Full of Thrilling Adventures, Hairbreadth Escapes and Exciting Deeds.
A GAMBLER'S WAGER
5,000 feet. Exclusive. Four Parts.
The production of this subject was inspired by Jules Verne's celebrated novel
"ROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS"
The charm of the subject, apart from its sustained interest throughout, lies in the fact, that the scenes protrayed of the various parts of the world are taken on the actual spot. For quality, magnificent staging, attention to detail and dramatic situations, nothing could surpass this Picture Play. The story is interwoven in a masterful way with a cunning plot that just leaves the onlooker all the time in ignorance as to what is coming next. Surprise follows surprise the climax not being disclosed until the end
3 Shows Nightly. Each 1½ Hours.
7 to 8-30. 8-45 to 10-15. 10-30 to 12.
Prize Matinees Every Satur. & Sun. 5-15 to 6-45
POPULAR PRICES AS USUAL.
Our Great New Serial Film.
THE MASTER KEY
36,000 feet. 15 parts.
Will commence shortly.

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon. D 21

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 14th June, 1915, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from Mr. G. D. Traylen—Resigning his seat on the Corporation and (b) Government Resolution—Appointing Mr. F. H. Simkin to be a member of the Corporation *vice* Mr. Traylen.
2. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.
3. Bombay Improvement Trust's Letter—Regarding certain corrections in the particulars supplied by the Trust in respect of Parel Road Street Schemes.
4. Letter from Mr. A. V. Thakkar—Offering suggesting regarding the preparation of the Schools Committees' annual report.
5. Letter from Mr. Dosabhai A. Dordi—Regarding the condition of a house at Bora Bazar, Fort.
6. Letter from Mr. Maneckji Fakirji Gotla—Regarding the question of improving the level and the drainage arrangement of a portion of Thakurdwar Road.
7. Letter from the President, City Municipality, Surat—Inviting the Corporations' opinion on the desirablity of having a Conference of all the Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency once a year or triennially to discuss Municipal problems.
8. Letters (a) from the Most Rev. Archbishop Herman Jurgen, S J. and Mr. Jehangir Nanabhoy Burjorji and (b) from Miss E. W. Nicholls—Regarding the nuisance caused by an iron foundry erected in the compound of the property known as the late Hamilton Hotel, Mazagon.
9. Letter from the Rev. M F. X. Lourenco—Regarding the loss of a Municipal Debenture.
10. Letter from Mr. Devji Khaisey Nagda—Regarding distribution of water-supply in B. Ward.
11. Letter from Mr. Hassambhoy Mahomedally Khambhatta—Regarding the action taken by the Municipality with regard to the melting of fat at premises No. 76 B, Haines Road, without a license.
12. Letter from Mr. M. C. Chinev—Offering suggestions in connection with the laying out of the Bhattia Baug site.
13. Letter from Mr. Jamshedji P. Mistri, B.A., L.C.E.—Regarding the proposed amendment of the Building Bye-laws so as to provide for open spaces being left according to the 63½deg rule.
14. Letter from Mr. Jijibhoy Pestanji Bapasola and others—Complaining of insufficient supply of water in Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
15. Letter from Mr. Hansraj Popatbhoy and others—Regarding a "Kutchra" depot and a railing, etc., at Mumbadevi Road.
16. Letter from the Propritor of the Pyrke's Apollo Hotal—Complaining of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company not reducing the rate for electric supply in respect of hotels when they have reduced the rate in respect of theatres and cinematographs.
17. (a) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending sanction to two Registrars of Births and Deaths of the Health Department being permitted to draw the full pay of their appointments and (b) Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the registration of the two Registrars under the Bombay Medical Act.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

18. Recommending sanction to an adjustment of the excess of Rs. 2,500 in connection with the provision of Ejectors in Colaba Sub-Districts as proposed
19. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a plot of land at Mazagon for a Primary School Building.
20. (a) Recommending that in reply to their letter on behalf of Bai Manekbai, widow of Mr. Pallonji Curseiji Sethna, and Mr. Nusserwanji Pallonji Sethna, regarding a well at premises No. 428, DeLisle Road, Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim. Kola & Co. ,Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report. (b) Letter from Messrs. Merwanji, Kola, Romer, Bilimoria & Co., Solicitors, on the same subject.
21. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the provision of a hanging garden on the slope of the Malabar Hill and the state of the Bandstand at Chowpatty, Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar.-at-Law, be informed to the effect of the Commissioners' report.
22. Recommending that in reply to their letter, requesting that they may be granted temporary licenses for stabling bullocks and carts at DeLisle Road, Prithi Hari Prasad and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
23. Recommending sanction to the adjustment of the excesses in the cost of purchasing stone breaking machine, portable engine, tarring machine, &c.
24. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,680 for constructing a wooden chowky at Malet Bunder.
25. Recommending sanction to certain premises being hired for the accommodation of the Chawiwalas of B and C Wards.
26. Forwarding for information a report from the Commissioner regarding the laying of a water main from Matharpakhady Road to Raja's Bungalow.
27. Recommending that in reply to their letter, on behalf of Mr. Parbhudas Narsi, regarding his application for permission to use the bank of the low-level channel for an access to his property near Purbhadevi Road, Messrs. Khunderao, Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
28. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the action taken by the Collector of Bombay for the removal of Tobacco warehoused in the godowns at Clive Road, the Secretary, Bombay Country Tobacco Trade Association, be informed that the Corporation cannot interfere in the matter.
29. Forwarding returns regarding the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions for the removal of unauthorized works.
30. Recommending that in reply to his letters, regarding the fee paid by him for the restoration of a water connection at premises No. 192, Bazar Gate Street, the Proprietor, Bombay Holy Things Manufacturing Factory, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
31. Recommending a grant of Rs. 22,989 for constructing storm-water drains at Girgaum Road and Kandewady Lane.
32. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 6,656 to meet the cost of paving a portion of Frere Road with wood blocks.
33. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,950 for payment of rent in respect of a building at Bellasis Road hired for the location of a Maternity Home.
34. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,218 to meet the cost of shifting 51 Tramway poles on certain roads.
35. Recommending that in reply to his letter, suggesting the provision of "Head-load Rests" along main roads in the City, Mr. S. L. Lopez be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report, and that a grant of Rs. 600 be made for providing 20 "Head-load-Rests" on roads in the northern part of the City.
36. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the phara measure. Mr. Abdulla Takeemahomed Merchant be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

Government letters—

37. Regarding the proposed amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act, so as to entitle the Corporation to elect at least two representatives on the Trust Board.
38. Confirming the revised regulation relative to the grant of pension and compassionate allowances in cases of members of the staff of the Fire Brigade.
39. Notice of motion from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For expressing an opinion that the constitution of the Corporation should be modified on a more liberal basis of election by the rate-payers.

Letters from the Commissioner—

40. Forwarding the Award of the rateable value of Government buildings and lands in the City made by Mr. W. A. Chambers.
41. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.
42. Forwarding returns of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Markets Department.
43. Requesting sanction to a portion of Undria Cross Lane being closed and handed over to the Improvement Trust in exchange for plots of land to be added to the Lane.
44. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 180 being paid to Nusserwanji Sorabji Colabawalla Mistri in the Road Branch of the Executive Engineer's Branch.
45. Requesting sanction to a scale of fees being fixed for the hire of gully flushing engines.
46. Reporting on the letter from Mr. Navroji Hormasji Katrak, M.S.A., L.C.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., regarding the question of permitting the construction of timber framed buildings in the City without the restrictions at present imposed under section 349C of the Municipal Act.
47. Forwarding a return showing the hours of supply of water to the different localities in the City.
48. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
49. Forwarding statements showing the roads, streets and lanes metalled and repaired and new roads built and acquired.
50. Forwarding a return of Motor Cars and Motor Cycles taxed in the City.
51. Regarding the acquisition by the Improvement Trust of a plot of Municipal land forming part of Kitchen Garden Lane.

Notices of Motion.

52. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For obtaining a report as to the bad smells prevailing on Fergusson Road.
53. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhis—For appointing Mr. H. P. Modi to be a member of certain Committees.
54. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the working of the new pumping engines at Love Grove, as to the necessity for enlarging some of the sewers in the City and as to the necessity of catch-pits on sewers.
55—57. From Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.—(55) For expediting the Committee's report regarding the selection of a site for the proposed Market at Chowpatty, (56) For obtaining a report as to whether Cavel Road will be widened at its Kalbadevi end at an early date and (57) For representing to the Tramways Company the desirability of doubling the existing single tramway track at Charni Road opposite the Prarthana Samaj.
58. From Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri—For appointing Mr. R. S. Navalkar to be a member of the Committee, regarding future policy of the Corporation in regard to set-backs.
59. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani—For expediting the plans and estimates of the proposed market on the west of Musjid Station.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

60. Recommending a grant of Rs. 697 to meet an excess in the grant for the work of renovating the old ferneries and conservatories in the Victoria Gardens.
61. Recommending a grant of Rs. 47,084 for widening the Elphinstone Bridge and its approaches.
62. Recommending a grant of Rs. 930 to meet the payment of the compassionate allowance due to the son of the late Mr. Waman Bhaskar Joshi, Head-marking Inspector, Revenue and Refund Audit Department.
63. (a) Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the condition of the Tobacco Warehouses at Customs House Road, the Secretary, Bombay Tobacco Trade Association, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report, and (b) Letter from the Executive Engineer, Presidency—Forwarding, for information, copy of correspondence regarding the Tobacco Warehouses at Customs House Road.
64. Recommending that in reply to his letter, complaining of the levy of water-tax on valuation instead of water charge by meter measurement in respect of premises No. 48, Clerk Road, Mr. Eliahoo Gareh be informed that the general question of the mode of levying charges for the supply of water to premises having gardens is under the consideration of the Standing Committee.
65. Recommending that the letter from Mr. Ardeshir Jejeebhoy, suggesting the extension of the Tramway lines from Grant Road Terminus up to the Petit Statue on the Gowalia Tank Road be referred to the Tramways Committee.
66. Recommending approval to the acquisition of land required in connection with the widening of Reay Road.
67. Recommending a grant of Rs. 12,052 to meet the expenditure of re-introducing the system of marking bags of sugar with Municipal marks.
68. Recommending that in reply to their petition regarding the nuisance caused by Halalkhores' huts to the north of the Textile Mill a Purbhadevi Road, the Textile Manufacturing Company be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

Letters from the Commissioner—

69. Regarding the acquisition by the Bombay Improvement Trust of a Municipal latrine which stood at the south-east corner of Arthur Crawford Market.
70. Regarding the question of altering the existing boundaries of the wards of the City.
71. Forwarding draft amendments of Sections 342 and 378 of the Municipal Act.
72. Forwarding proposals for amending the sections of the Municipal Act pertaining to Taxation, Drainage and Drainage Works, Water-supply, Sanitary matters and Procedure.
73. Requesting orders on the proposal for revising the regular lines of DeLisle Road.
74. Recommending sanction to the acquisition of a piece of land outside the set-back line at the junction of Shaik Memon Street and Vithalwadi.
75. Requesting sanction to Mr. J. W. Mackison, Executive Engineer, continuing to serve as a member of the Smoke Nuisance Commission.
76. Requesting sanction to Mr. T. C. Greenop, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, being placed on deputation in England for 15 days for visiting the principal Fire Brigades and Fire Engine makers with a view to acquaint himself with recent improvements and developments.
77. Letter from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—Forwarding copy of the case submitted to Counsel in London and of his opinion regarding the question of regularity of omitting matters from amendments moved at meetings of the Standing Committee and other questions, with a request that it be forwarded to the Procedure Rules Committee.

Notices of Motions—

78—80. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(78) For adopting measures for remedying or abating the smoke-nuisance arising from chimneys and fire-places of hotels, eating and boarding houses, smith shops, smelting furnaces, and (79) For expressing opinion that it is not desirable that Municipal Officers or subordinates should be entertained by their subordinates and other Municipal employes or given gifts, souvenirs, gratuities or rewards, and (80) For obtaining a report as to the desirability of having the storm-water down take pipes of houses on Church Gate Street and Esplanade and Hornby Roads continued under the foot-path to open out on the road.

81. From Mr. R. S. Navalkar—For obtaining a report as to the working of Section 381 in connection with anti-malarial measures.
82. From Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar—For appointing Major W. G. Liston to be a member of the Committee regarding anti-malarial measures.
83. From Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.—For representing to the Tramways Company the desirability of doubling the Tramway tracks at Supari Baug Road opposite the Morarji Goculdas Mills.

Letters from the Commissioner—

84. Requesting sanction to the Tramways Company's proposal to extend their lines along Kingsway.
85. Reporting as to the throwing of Kutchra on the roadside by the residents of Worli Road.
86. Requesting sanction to a certain length of pipe sewer being laid from the junction of Fergusson Road and Haines Road.
87. Requesting sanction to an additional water connection from the 48in. Vehar Main at Kurla being retained by the G. I. P. Railway Company.
88. Reporting the progress of the Tansa Duplication works.
89. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

90. Regarding the use of the site of a reclaimed well at Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar.
91. Regarding the proposed amendment of Section 332 of the Municipal Act so as to admit of the responsibility for making good the damage done to any Municipal lamp being also placed on the employer of a person by whom the damage was done.
92. Regarding certain drainage questions.
93. Regarding action taken by the Municipality against Messrs. Damodar Bhasker Mantri and Co. for stabling bullocks and bullock carts at Colaba without complying with Municipal requirements.
94. Regarding proposals for prescribing revised regular lines for certain streets and the acquisition of properties falling within the regular line of Abdul Rehman Street.
95. Regarding proposals (1) for prescribing revised regular lines for portions of Samuel Street and 1st Chinch Bunder Road, and (2) for closing permanently the old road from Frere Road to Wari Bunder Road and handing over to the Port Trust free of charge the Municipal land comprised in the road.
96. Regarding proposals (1) for the closing of the old Sion Overbridge, (2) for prescribing revised regular lines for Mount Road, and (3) for the acquisition of properties at the junction of Lady Jamsetji Road and Mori Road for street improvement.
97. Regarding the proposed construction of a through road in the western portion of Mahim.
98. Regarding the disposal of night-soil and refuse.
99. Regarding a case of defalcation in the office of the Deputy Health Officer, C Ward.
100. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Law so as to obtain power for regulating building operations with a view to preventing the formation of insanitary areas within the City.
101. Regarding amendment of Building Bye-laws in respect of the nature, quality and dimensions of materials used and the proportion, of unskilled labour employed in building operations.
102. Regarding the Development of Bombay Committee's report.
103. Regarding the proposals made by Government for allowing the Executive Health Officer and his Assistants to undertake the work of instructing students in connection with the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay.
104. Regarding the desirability of appointing a Deputy Municipal Commissioner.
105. Regarding the Improvement Trust's Parel Road Street Schemes.
106. Further consideration of the proposal for entering a protest against the Improvement Trust's policy of widening existing roads and building new avenues in spite of representations for the improvement of sanitary area.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Gen. Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.

AN EXTRA SPECIAL ATTRACTION

Coming Sat, June 12th

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

PRESENTS

THE

BANDMAN COMEDY SKETCH Co.

In a repertoire of

SPARKLING VAUDEVILLE

THE LATEST DANCES

Tit-Bits from the Leading London Revues and the famous laugh raising sketches of

ARTHUR ROBERTS and ALFRED LESTER

10 Well-known London Artistes including

MISS MAY YATES
(from the Palace Theatre, London.)
MISS DOROTHEA TEMPLE
(from the Shaftsbury Theatre.)
THE ROSSLYN SISTERS
(from the Hippodrome, London).
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(The daintiest of dancers.)
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A really wonderful dancer.
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(From the Bandman Opera Co.)
The strongest Vaudeville ever seen in Bombay.
POPULAR PRICES.
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To-night at 6-30

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EDWARD'S THEATRE 10 p.m.

The idol of Bombay.

LITTLE MONA

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"THE CLAWS THAT KILL"

SPECIAL WAR AND TOPICAL SERIES

Comedy, Travel and Comics

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, JUNE 6TH.

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In new speciality dances.

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DOLLY OF THE DAILIES.

The Star reporter of the "Comet."

DOLLY OF THE DAILIES.

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Are you fond of excitement? Then see

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12,000 Ft. of Human story

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Shows the wonderful adventures of a newspaper girl. An absolute Cinema Feast. There is no forced sensation in the adventures of "Dolly of the Dailies." Every episode is a complete story written by a well-known writer, Acton Davis, and is run in connection with the popular family paper "Home Chat." Old and young will enjoy this film.

Remember we are running it for one week only.

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IMPERIAL PICTURE PALACE.

The most popular and best Cinema Theatre in Bombay.

The Imperial Programmes are never a 'drag' on the Audience and constitute the finest selection of Pictures in the World.

THIS WEEK WE PRESENT

BUNGLING BUNCS' BUNCO

A 3-part comedy with wild Animals in the leading part the like of which has never been seen in Bombay.

THE MYSTERY OF THE UNDERGROUND ROOM

Unravelled by the celebrated Girl Detective Mlle. I. Bordoni.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE

Than which there is no better New Film in the World.

SPECIALLY ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET OF THE 3-PART COMEDY SENT FREE.

Time

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15
AND
10-30 to 12 P.M.
Prize Show
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Prices as usual

Location

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Your Eye will Sparkle with the Knowledge of Seeing.

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In 3 INSTALMENTS of 12,000 Feet Every Week.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 4-30. TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 6-30 & 10.

On account of the performances given by a different company there will not be given our 10 o'clock show on SAT., MON. & WEDNESDAY.

ADMISSION: POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 2, Re 1 and Annas 8, 4 & 2.

SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME

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HIGH CLASS TABLE AND
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82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang Singapur. Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,600,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

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Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Henkow	New York	Tsingtau
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,00 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. half yearly.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

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(Incorporated in England by Royal Charts.

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Reserve Fund ..... £1,800,00.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M	Tients'
Penang	Bangkok	Tsing'
Pukei	Batavia	(No China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00 000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(1st Sunday after Trinity, 6th June).

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy; The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Woodward in E.; Hymns 6, 297, 315, 197; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Chants, Hymns 282, 281, 20. Collection for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service, 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Revd D. A. Yardi. (Gujrati) Revd L. Hari. English Services; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no service in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. E. E. Hill; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion: 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Engyyish); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chapsermon (Marathi).

lain: Rev. J. B. Glass. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—Chaper of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Com- Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services munion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe Tovey and R. Pearse. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and 6-30 p.m., Evensong, and Sermon, by the Rev. Fr. Nicholson. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Praise List: Psalms 148 2nd version, tune 175: Paraphrase 2, tune 116: Hymns 513, 158, and 365 (1st tune). Collection for Additional Clergy Society.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday Schools and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyteriam Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Mr. B. Aitken; Marathi Service 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner. 11 a.m. Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causewey.—9 a.m., Morning Service: Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Frank Hart; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church. Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Preacher, Rev. A. Y. Wright; Sunday School, at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Preacher: Mr. M. K. Uzagare:—9 a.m. Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary, Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes. —6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. —9-30 a.m.. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane). Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha, 3, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel. Girgaum Tram Terminus —Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

There has been an increase of rain in the Peninsula. Rainfall has continued in Burma and North-east India. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab three inches; Myitkyina two; Silchar, six; Cherrapunji four; Shillong and Bogra three; Cox's Bazar, Dinajpur and Darbhanga one; Purnea three-quarters and Bangalore two.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into east United Provinces.

Earthquake report:—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about two hundred and fifty miles away was recorded by the Simla seismograph at 1-40 p.m. yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 4th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are very lightly clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Multan and Hissar and normal or in defect at other stations. Temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and at Jodhpur and clear elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual and the day temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.31" and Belgaum 0.11". Skies are clear in south Hyderabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Sholapur, Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has become insignificant in Malabar but has been local in the Bombay Deccan and Carnatic. In Mysore Bangalore reports 1.93" of rain due to a thunderstorm.

Some thunderstorms may occur in the Deccan and Mysore. A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 4th of June, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Hours dur.	Rainfall. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire	94.1	82.5	51	..	0	..	0
Do. (3rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	9.24	81.3	33	..	0	..	—0.01
Do (3rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	95.3	84.4	32	..	0	..	—0.08
Do. (3rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—							
Multan	101.6	87.0	52	..	0	..	..
Rawalpindi	106.8	77.3	26	..	0.13	..	0.01
Lahore	104.4	82.3	35	..	0	..	—0.04
Hissar	103.7	82.5	51	..	0.03	..	..
Ambala	111.7	86.1	27	..	0	..	0
Delhi	113.0	87.5	25	..	0	..	—0.08
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	113.7	86.1	27	..	0.24	..	0.24
Mainpuri	115.8	82.8	20	..	0	..	..
Jhansi	113.8	82.1	21	..	0.12	..	0.12
Cawnpore	112.0	86.9	62	..	0	..	—0.13
Allahabad	111.6	86.1	58	..	0.04	..	0.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad	113.1	81.8	52	..	0	..	0
Karachi	88.8	79.6	82	..	0	..	0.03
Ajmer	107.8	83.4	40	..	0	..	0
Jaipore	110.6	80.1	31	..	0	..	0
Kotah	115.0	88 0	19	..	0	..	—0.20
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	98.4	78.4	70	..	0	..	—0.20
Dwarka	89.0	80.9	75	..	0	..	—0.02
Veraval	86.4	79.6	83	..	0	..	—0.10
Rajkot	104.4	76.3	63	..	0	..	0
Bhavnagar Para	103.8	78.6	60	..	0	..	0
Surat	99.9	81.3	68	..	0	..	—0.06
Ahmedabad	108.8	79.8	65	..	0	..	—0.01
Deesa	109.4	77.4	70	..	0	..	0
Neemuch	110.6	81.5	62	..	0	..	0
Indore	110.3	86.1	63	..	0	..	0.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	112.1	85.8	35	..	0.03	..	0.02
Saugor	110.4	85.2	33	..	0	..	0
Hoshangabad	113.8	83.6	40	0.04	0.04	..	—0.07
Khandwa	112.8	85.9	64	..	0	..	—0.09
Akola	114.3	86.9	38	..	0	..	—0.31
Amraoti	111.8	86.5	30	..	0	..	—0 39
Nagpur	114.3	91.1	24	..	0	..	—0 60
Chanda	114.6	90.0	41	..	0	..	—0.29
Raipur	114.2	89.8	43	..	0.01	..	—0.24
KONKAN—							
Bombay	93.2	83.2	69	..	0	..	—0.99
Ratnagiri	91.1	82.5	70	..	0	..	—2.14
Mormugao	91.6	81.8	80	0.02	0.05	..	—2.12
Karwar	..	..	..	0 02	0.02	..	—3.65
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	110.9	78.1	52	..	0	..	—0.38
Ahmednagar	106.0	73.5	62	0.31	0.31	..	—0.17
Poona	103.2	76.1	70	..	0	..	—0.53
Sholapur	109.1	80.5	52	..	0	..	—0.58
Bijapur	110.8	78.3	58	..	0	..	—0.55
Belgaum	99.5	71.5	22	0.11	0.11	..	—0.76
Ahmedabad	106.5	75.5	63	..	0	..	—0.39
Nizamabad (Indur)	110.8	84.9	34	..	0	..	—0.12
Hyderabad	104.2	83.5	56	..	0	..	—0.43
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalore	91.2	81.5	70	..	0.07	..	—3.14
Calicut	90.7	78.6	82	..	0.20	..	—2.75
Cochin	90.2	81.4	780	..	0.67	..	—2.42
Colombo	91.0	79.6	94	0.02	0.02	..	—1.39
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	95.8	84.5	75	..	0	..	—0 41
Bellary	108.3	74.7	47	0.07	0.07	..	—0.37
Cuddapah	109.2	85.2	47	0.01	0.01	..	—0.42
Madras	94.1	84.2	74	..	0	..	—0.26
Bangalore	95.3	65.2	86	1.93	0.93	..	—1.31
Coimbatore	95.7	75.8	82	0.27	0.51	..	0.32
Trichinopoly	102 5	82.1	68	..	0.15	..	—0.09
Negapatam	95.3	82.9	68	..	0	..	—0.14

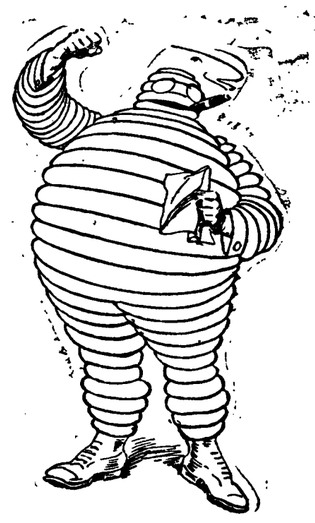
STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th June 1915, was 29.997 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C 1

It is in mortals to command success—



at all events, in the matter of motoring.

Given a reliable car all you have to do is to fit it with

MICHELIN

Tyres

(the famous French make)

One Quality Only—the Best.

STOCKISTS:

CAR TYRES: Names of Stockists:—THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay; THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.

CYCLE TYRES: Name of Agents:—THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.

G.P.B. 10.

Most Wonderful, indeed!

CHUNAR, APRIL 16th.

DEAR SIR,

My daughter got a bottle of "AMRITDHARA" from you last month. I write to say it is a most wonderful thing, lovely indeed, and a boon to mankind. **I hope never to be without it,** for it does good in all diseases; had I known of it earlier it might have saved a valuable life—that of my poor husband.

Yours faithfully,
E. JOHNSON.

P.S.—The "Amritdhara" cannot be too highly praised; nothing can equal it or come near it.

Heed you must for the warnings of approaching sickness and you ought to equip yourself with

"AMRITDHARA."

It will save you much expense and worry.

Price Rs. **2-8** per phial.
Sample phial As. **8.**

For full particulars send for "Amrit" booklet free

FROM—

THE MANAGER,

AMRITDHARA PHARMACY,

(B. BRANCH.)

Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara P. O., LAHORE.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in
	June					June				
Fr.	4	m 4	9	25	0	4	m 9	52	18	3
		4	39a	26	11		11	27a	18	8
SAT.	5	m 5	22	24	7	5	m 11	6	19	11
		5	33a	26	1					
SUN.	6	m 6	40	24	6	6	m 0	27	18	5
		6	29a	25	5		0	20a	20	8
MO.	7	m 7	59	24	11	7	m 1	18	18	2
		7	24a	25	0		1	32a	21	1
TU.	8	m 9	5	25	5	8	m 2	2	17	10
		9	16a	24	10		2	36a	21	2
W.	9	m 9	49	26	1	9	m 3	42	17	5
		9	0a	24	10		3	24a	21	0
TH.	10	m 10	28	26	8	10	m 3	29	17	0
		9	41a	24	11		4	8a	20	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 4 (Friday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 13m
,, 5 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 14m
,, 6 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 14m
,, 7 (Monday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 14m
,, 8 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m
,, 9 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m
,, 10 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th. m 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h p. m. New Moon 1915 June 13th. 0h. 27.3m. a. m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.3m. p. m.

No excuse for the pale and anomic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Exthact sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

"La Perla Del Orient Brand"

Reina Victoria per box of 50	Rs.	6	12	
High Life In The East per box of 50	,,	5	0	0
Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50..	,,	4	8	0
Londres per box of 100	,,	7	12	0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	,,	7	8	0
Entreactos 1 er box of 100	,,	6	0	0

Up Country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

Cigar Merchants **D. MERWAN & Co.,** Medow Street, Bombay.

Telegrams: Merwanco.

J. BARTON

F.I.O., F.S.M.C., D.B.O.A. (LOND.)

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Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories of England, Germany, France and America ensure the very best results.

Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate.

THE ONLY ADDRESS—HORNBY ROAD,—OPP. PETIT'S LIBRARY

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, .. 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY.

In their weekly report, Messrs. H. N. Bathgate and Co., continue to take a cheerful view of the prospects of wheat shipments. In particular they point out that the loss of the Lusitania offers no reason for an increase of prices. The report states:

Wheat shipments remain at a high level for United Kingdom and Continental markets, with every indication of a continuance of liberal supplies, and now that Indian exports are beginning to swell the weekly contribution we expect to see a steady increase in the quantity afloat for British markets. Several cargoes are about due for despatch from Indian ports, and we therefore anticipate that this week's total will show a material increase over that of last week.

The sinking of the Lusitania has caused some talk of possible restriction of our overseas supply, but most people are inclined to regard the threatened danger as almost chimerical. The sinking of a great liner like the Lusitania naturally strikes the imagination; but it does not in effect alter the material position, for the broad face remains that it is impossible for Germany, with the means at her disposal, to do more than sink a very small percentage of our total shipping, whether in large or small bottoms; and regrettable though such losses must be, it would ill comport with the spirit of a great nation to evince the slightest degree of panic or excitement because of such mishaps. We therefore have every hope that they will not be used as an argument in favour of higher prices, as such an attitude would make it appear to the world that we are lacking in mental balance and sang froid.

AMERICAN CROPS.

The bureau report of the American Department of Agriculture reveals a most satisfactory outlook for both hard and soft winter wheat, alike in regard to acreage and present condition. The increased yield, on the basis of existing indications is estimated at as much as 7,000,000 quarters more than indicated last May for the record crop of last year, and, though this prospective increase is not so great as that estimated by some commercial authorities, its importance will be at once recognised when it is pointed out that the extra quantity represents about the equivalent of the full average exportable surplus of Australia during the four years immediately preceding 1914. As we said last week, the present promise throughout the world is excellent, and there is nothing for the time being to be said in detail.

New crop American winters continue to be sold at a marked discount under prices ruling for early shipment, and it looks as though these wheats will dominate the market for some time to come or at least until we have some indication of the probable harvest to be reaped from the greatly increased Canadian acreage. The new American wheats are at present to distant to have much effect on the price of Indian varieties but these latter must come into line before very long if they are to compete with the produce of the United States of America on the world's basis of value.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The shipments to Continental countries notably Italy and France, are still on a large scale; but there are yet two and a half months to run before the end of the present season, so that there is still ample time for a material reduction in the weekly quantities destined for these countries. We do not think that the present rate will be continued. On its own showing, the French Government admits abundant supplies already in or for France, there being sufficient surplus to cover all requirements between now and the middle of August, by which time practically all of the new crop should have been secured. As for Italy, we also expect reduced shipments to that country, which is almost on the eve of cutting new wheat. It is at least safe to say that Italy has bought all she requires for normal consumption. Of course, in giving estimates of requirements, we were dealing with ordinary consumption, and not with any purchases that may have been made by foreign Governments for other purposes.

Trading on spot and for near delivery continues to be fair to good in both wheat and flour, while coarse grains generally have been firm to dearer. Mill offals of all kinds, in spite of the time of year, remain in excellent demand. Bran maintains its price, while middlings, seconds, and sharps meet a very ready sale at a further improvement in price of fully 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 3rd

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		8,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
,, Sales of East Indian ..		100
,, Imports		3,000
Mid. Americans		5.52d.
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.50d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..July	9.46
	Oct.	9.81
New York Official noon call ..	July	9.47
	Oct.	9.82

New Orleans Market closed to-day.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
June	5.05	5.16
June-July	5.05	5.15
July-Aug.	5.16	5.25
Aug.-Sept.	5.25	5.34
Sept.-Oct.	..	5.42
Oct.-Nov.	5.39	5.48
Jan.-Feb.	5.54	5.63
March-Apl.	5.61	5.70
May-June	5.68	5.77

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 3rd.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.85
F. G. ,, ...	4.00
Fine ,, ...	4.15
Good Oomra M.G.	4.35
F. G. ,, ...	4.50
Fine ,, ...	4.65
Good M. G. Oomra	4.35
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.65
Good Broach	4.75
F.G. ,, ...	4.90
Fine ,, ...	5.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 3rd.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	3,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	25,000
Futures at New York July	9.57
Previous closing price	9.37
Futures at New York Oct.	9.92
Previous closing price	9.70
Spot Cotton at New York	9.75
Previous price	9.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	Holiday
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	Holiday
Previous price	9.09
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	Holiday
Previous price	9.45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.78⅜
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅜

BY MAIL.

Bombay, June 4th.

On the 12th May, The Bank of England announced "£ 1,000,000 set aside on account of currency notes redemption".

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	23 5/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Featureless	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3⅜
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅛
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4⅜
Interest day to day loans	1⅝
,, 7 day market loans	1⅞
Amount paid into the Bank of England about..	£566,000

The sum of £260,000 previously earmrked for Egypt has been released.

SHIPMENT OF GOODS.

London, May 14th.

BY MAIL.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of April 1915;—

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piecegoods (in yards).

Bleached and White	11,217,000
Unbleached and Grey	89,366,000
Dyed and Colored	1,554,000
Printed	1,797,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	333,000
Unbleached and Grey	759,000
Total Shipments of Salt	Tons 1,300

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	2,463,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,128,000
Dyed and Colored	418,000
Printed	784,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs).

Dyed and Bleached	155,000
Unbleached & Grey	9,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yds.)

Bleached and White	2,948,000
Unbleached and Grey	4,086,000
Dyed and Colored	608,000
Printed	1,041,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached..	506,000
Unbleached and Grey	711,000

TO BOMBAY

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	11,129,000
Unbleached and Grey	10,520,000
Dyed and Colored	3,483,000
Printed	4,038,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached..	430,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,544,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	19,242,000
Unbleached and Grey	5,578,000
Dyed and Colored	450,000
Printed	2,967,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	77,000
Unbleached & Grey.. ..	49,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

London, June 3rd.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July; sellers,	62
TONE:—Weak.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; sellers.	61/6
TONE:—Weak.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June-July Paid	59
TONE:—Weak.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers.	60/9
TONE:—Weak.	
Bombay White June-July, sellers	62/9
Bombay Club No. 2,	61

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—Nominal

Barletta Russo—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

New South Wales, Karachi Barley 35

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore Nominal

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June; Value 56

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May June; sellers 51/6

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Nominal 57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June Sellers. 51/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Value £7.12.6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£80⅝
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	11
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best selected Copper	91
Hard Spelter	58½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.	£ 18½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominally 30

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	19/3
July	19
September-October	18/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	19/4½
July	18/11½
September-October	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta June	21/9
July	21/4½
September-October	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June	21/10½
July	21/6
September-October	21/1½
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Buyers	56

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June	2/7⅜
Ceylon Rubber June	2/4½

(Delayed in transmission)

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 4.

The market here was quoted steady this morning with Broach at Rs. 243.

Later in the day advices from America showed an advance of 22 pts. but the market here did not advance in sympathy, the market opening with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 244.

There were buyers in the bazaar but at rates rather below market prices.

There is not much business reported in contracts.

Ready cotton is in poor demand but to-day there was quite a fair demand from mills.

New crops are steady with little business reported.

F. Broach, June, 213.
F. Broach, July, 216.
F. Bengal, June, 160-1.
F. Bengal, July, 164.
F. Khamgaum Akola, July, 180-90.
1916.
G. Broach, 244.
F. G. Bengal, 182-3.

M. G. Bengals	189	183	Jan	1916.
	160	June.	163	July.
M. G. Khandeish	174	160	July.	
M. G. Akola. Khamgaum, "Fair Staple"	188	July	214	Jan.
M. G. Oomrawati	190	,,		
H. G. Hingenghat Wardah.	201	,,		
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee ..	199	,,		
M. G. Yeotmal	196	,,		
M. G. Dhamangaum Poolgaum	183	,,		
M. G. Broach	214	June	243	April 1916
	217	July		
M. G. Westerns			196	June-July
H. G. Westerns			190	,, ,,
M. G. Miraj ..			218	,, ,,
Saw Ginned Dharwar			214	,, ,,
M. G. Compta			217	,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3-13-16d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 27-32d. Aug.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months Sight Ready 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. Do. forward ..... 1s. 4 1-16d. June.
Do. 4 Months ready ..... 1s. 4¼d.
France 3 m-s. do ..... 176 nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 132½
Do. Shanghai 170½
60 d-s. Yokohama 150½

BULLION.

The price of Bar Silver in London is unchanged at 23 5-16 for spot delivery.

The following are the quotations for Bar Gold:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Bombay do	24-4-0
Australian do	24-6-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-0-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-4-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 4.

The cotton mill share market stood steady to-day without much business passing. Tata Iron and Steel shares did not also present any activity.

In mill shares for July delivery Davids were quoted at Rs. 548½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 410, Standard at Rs. 977½ and Madhavji at Rs. 1,155.

Finlays were in demand at Rs. 267½ and Simplex at Rs. 270.

Swadeshi changed hands at Rs. 1,472½, Kastoorchand were placed at Rs. 577½.

Bombay-Burma trading shares stood firm at Rs. 922½.

Bombay Electric tram ordinary shares changed hand at Rs. 219 and Preference at Rs. 171.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,642½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 102½ and Deferred at Rs. 190.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,050 and Preference to Rs. 1,062½.

Gujrat Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 101½, Tapti Valleys at Rs. 567½ and Upper Sind Light Ry. shares at Rs. 119.

Telephones were placed at Rs. 122.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There was a better inquiry for 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes to-day and business was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 93Z.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) were quoted at Rs. 100½.

LATEST PRICES.

BOMBAY, June 4.

Shares.		
Bank of Bombay	1,645	
Bank of India	57½	
Eastern Bank	59	
David Mill	547½	July.
Kohinoor Mill	670	
New Great Eastern Mill	207½	
Standard Mill	280	
Fazulbhai Mill	410	
Finlay Mill	267½	
Central India S. W. & M. Co.	1,800	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	14½	
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	220	
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference ...	171	
Bombay S. Nav. Ordinary	182½	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,335	
Treacher and Co.	530	
Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ord.	102½	
Tata Iron & Steel Co. Dfd.	191½	
Tapti-Valley Ry.	570	

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Wednesday the 2nd June 1915 @ 1s 29/32d. and 1s 27.32d. the Rupee respectively.

Total amount of tenders received:—
Bills & Deferred Telegraphic Transfers Calcutta £ 100,000
Bills Telegraphic Transfers (Immediate.)

Total amount accepted:—
Bills & Deferred Telegraphic Transfers Calcutta £ 100,000
Bills Telegraphic Transfers (Immediate.)

BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 3.

Calliope	Topp	Port Arthur
City of Lahore	McFee	Birkenhead
Pundua	Andreasen	Zanzibar
Gymeric	Wilson	New York

June 4.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden

DEPARTURES.

June 4.

Lhasa	King	Karachi
Castalia	Kelso	Liverpool
Ethelwolf	Boyle	U. K.
Marwari	Kershaw	Karachi

The following vessels received port clearance yesterday:—

Steamers.	Capri	for	Genoa, etc.
,,	Chinkoa*	for	Karachi
,,	Nio Maru	for	Osaka
,,	Java Maru	for	Kobe

The following vessels entered the docks for loading:—

Lamer.	Sardar (to arrive)	for	P. Gul
,,	Mcoltan ,,	for	London

S. S. Calliope:—The steamer Calliope, 2,483 tons, Captain C. E. Topp, arrived here on Thursday afternoon, from Port Arthur, which port she left on the 20th ultimo, with a cargo of petroleum on board.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The steamer City of Lahore, 447 tons, Captain C. McFee, arrived here on Thursday afternoon from Birkenhead, which port she left on the 11th May last, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain H. X. Andreasen, arrived here on Thursday afternoon from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Gymeric:—The steamer Gymeric, 2,789 tons, Captain W. Wilson, arrived here on Thursday evening from New York, which port she left on the 22nd April last, with petroleum, a general cargo and twelve deck passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette 2,349 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived here yesterday from Aden, with the English mails a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. E. King, sailed yesterady for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,082 tons, Captain W. Kelso, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via Port Said, Marseilles and Gibraltar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ethelwolf:—The steamer Ethelwolf, 2,814 tons, Captain J. Boyle, sailed yesterday for the United Kingdom, via Port Said and Gibraltar, with a general cargo.

S. S. Marwari:—The steamer Marwari, 3,585 tons, Captain G. Kershaw, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in water ballast.

S. S. Capri:—The Italian Mail steamer Capri, 2,952 tons, Captain A. Muzio, will sail to-day for Genoa and Marseilles, via Aden and Massowah, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chinkoa, 3,295 tons, Captain P. W. Raddock, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Nio Maru:—The steamer Nio Maru, 1,893 tons, Captain T. Watanalee, will sail to-day for Osaka, via Singapore and other ports with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Java Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Java Maru, 2,847 tons, Captain D. Fuchigami, will sail to-day for Kobe, via Singapore, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Kobe for Hongkong, via Moji on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Kanagawa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kanagawa Maru left Singapore for Colombo, via Malacca on the 2nd instant.

S. S. City of London:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of London, outward bound, passed Perim on the 3rd instant, and is due to arrive about noon on the 9th instant.

Friday, June 4th, 191.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chinkoa	Raddock	M. M. & Co
B. Clan Macalister	Taylor	J. Finlay & Co
D. & E. Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co.
N Merchant Prince	Ord	D Nanji & Sons
P. Egyptian Prince	Mcmillan	D. Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	K. N. & Co
Manasadi	K. N. & Co
Irrawadi	K. N. & Co
Sabarmati	K. N. & Co
Sarasvati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nio Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. Kaisha
2 Umballa	Bushwell	M. M. & Co
3 Bombay Maru	Ota	N. Y. Kaisha
4 Capri	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
5 Bahrein	Bonnet	T. M. & Co
6 Jensen Maru	Tarada	N. Y. Kaisha
8 Clan Ross	Clark	J. Finlay & Co
12 & 13 Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Java Maru	Fuchigauni	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. & Co
6 City of Sparta	McKellar	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aymeric	Wilson	
Baron Fairlie	McDonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Lamont	Turton	J. Finlay & Co
Calliope	Topp	
City of Lahore	McFee	K. Nixon & Co
Dilwara	Phillips	
Dwarka	Mapies	M. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.
Pundua	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
Saima	Resmisan	F. E. Campbell & Co
Saint Patrick	May	
Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

EXPORTS.

June 4.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 10 bales cotton and woollen carpets, A. Laduck; 85 cwts. ginger, G. Suchidana & Co.; 478 cwts. ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 100 cwts. chillies, G. Suchidana & Co.; 8 bales woollen cuttings, M. A. Kayum; 8 cwts. bee's wax, M. A. Kayum; 100 cwts. raisins, D. Passoo & Co.; 162 cwts. cashunuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 198 cwts. mother o'pearl shells, M. Jafferbhoy; 450 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 450 cwts. Nex Vomica, M. Jafferbhoy; 374 cwts. turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy; 85 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin & Co.; 9 bales goat skins, M. G. Jumabhoy & Co.; 158 cwts. cassein, Duncan Stratton & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta (s) 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 31 bales wool, M. Baba; 13 bales wool, R. Bachraj; 750 tons mangasee ore, Central India Mining Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Sparta (s) 2,973 cwts. kareli lentils, John Fachiri; 900 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Sparta (s) 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsen Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, H. Megaji & Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.

Bombay Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 68 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha. Nio Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa. Java Maru (s) 59 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Jinsen Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1,989 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Bruel Co.; 600 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Ninsey & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Jinsen Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, New Mofussil Co.

Nio Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 25 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Dilwara from Calcutta, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—5,149 packages tile stoves, 4,458 bags rice, 3,260 tons coal, 20 casks raw linseed oil, 1,947 drums, 210 casks boiled linseed oil, 300 cases soap, 907 bags beetlenuts, 300 tins tea, 8 bales jute, 60 bales Hessian cloth, 65 bundles, 963 pieces pine planks, 25 pieces pine squares.

S. S. Elgin from Rangoon, Agents M. M. Co.:—81,991 bags rice, 100 bags red chora, 8 bags millet.

S. S. St. Patric from New York, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—27 boxes, 10 packages clocks, 8 cases drugs, 4 cases vaseline, 3,000 cases naptha, 2 cases leather, 5 cases leather belting, 3 cases perfumed spirits, 700 cases, 133 barrels grease, 72,000 cases refined petroleum, 5 barrels petroleum jelly, 1,753 bales, 2,993 cases lubricating oil, 15 cases, 8 crates oil cloth, 3 cases paper, 1 case cotton goods, 1,250 cases, 15 barrels, 20 bags wax.

S. S. City of Sparta from Liverpool, Agents, Killick, Nixon & Co.:—57 casks tiles, 250 cases candles, 1,766 casks china-clay, 40 cases glycerine, 199 drums magnesium chloride, 187 drums calcium chloride, 11 casks chloride zinc, 20 casks tragasol, 602 cases caustic soda, 90 drums disinfecting fluid, 3 cases eathenware, 1,272 cases brandy, 65 cases ale, 150 cases bottles, 96 bags starch, 3 cases roller skins, 6 trusses leather, 1 case buffalo pickers, 5 cases brass sheets, 89 cases, 3 casks nails, 385 drums oil, 2 barrels, 25 cases lubricating oil, 4 drums boiler fluid, 150 bags mineral white, 383 kegs paint, 5 cases varnish, 47 bales paper, 255 cases biscuits, 100 cases gin, 250 bags dairy salt, 42 cases, 345 boxes soap, 441 bales, 127 cases cotton yarn, 708 bales, 1,426 cases cotton, 8 cases cotton and woollens, 20 cases cotton nets, 10 cases jute bales, 38 coils rope, 7 cases woollens, 1 case silk, 17 cases artificial silk goods, 13 bales, 13 packages, 15 cases canvas, 38 cases umbrella furniture, 1 case cigarettes.

S. S. Pandua from Zanzibar, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—50 bags empty bottles, 2 tusks ivory, 814 bags cowries, 272 bundles cloves.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

arometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	29.765	inches.
emperature of Air	86.7	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	? 8.	,,
Dew Point	? 5.7	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.06	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).	2.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	93.2	,,
Minimum do. do.	82.6	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to mkinight	NW, WNW.	
Movemen t Wind	198	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches,
Total fall during month	0.00	,,
Do. do. year	1.41	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 4th	0.00	,,

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

The NAVY

Serves the Empire and the "Empire" serves the Navy.

Every British battleship has an Empire Typewriter as part of its equipment—striking tribute to the worth and efficiency of this all-British machine

Complete YOUR equipment for the battles of business by purchasing an———

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER

The simplest, strongest, most reliable, most durable and easiest to work of all makes on the market to-day. The "Empire" weighs only 16½ lbs. Can be carried about with ease stands any amount of rough handling and costs only Rs. 225. Visible writing. Light touch. Perfect and permanent alignment.

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY.

281, Hornby Road BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the Island and Presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note.—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS.

Storm and rain-proof !!!
Absolutely danger-less !!!
No matches or oil necessary !!!
Just press a button to get a dazz-ling flood of light !!!
Price Rs. 2, 2-8, 3 3-8, 4 & 5.
Postage As. 6 extra.
Spare battery As.12.

T. G. SHAH'S ELECTRIC STORES
(B. C.) AHMEDABAD

Are you going to
MAHABLESHWAR

If so, get in touch with **Wellingtons** at Poona who have good and comfortable cars to rent. Charges and full particulars on request.

Wellingtons' pleasure and touring cars for Poona and Suburbs always at your service by appointment.

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.,
East Street, POONA.
Telegrams :
Wellington Cyclists, Poona.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS.
Otto Dilbahar
(Registered)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle Rs. 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle Rs. 2-0-0
Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra.

P. S.—When buying see the name carefully OTTO DILBAHAR.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
155, Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

BREAKFAST
TIFFIN and
DINNER

Equal to anything in town for

Rs. 50 per Month

AT

INTERNATIONAL STORES

NEXT MAJESTIC HOTEL,

OPP. PYRKE'S.

MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT

IF you wish to possess a Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,

IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,

IF you wish to have excellent Health and vigorous nerves and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,

IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure,

USE ALWAYS

'TONE—VIGORIEN.'

and follow its simple directions. That is why it is so popular amongst all.

Hundred tablets cost Rs. 3, postage extra

Our famous 'ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TABLETS only can cure your dyspepsia as they have already done in numerous cases. Try one bottle and convince yourself. Hundred tablets cost only Rs. 1, postage extra.

Both these preparations can be had from

Messrs. N. POWELL & Co.
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY
Prepared by
The Abiathar Pharmaceutical Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY AMUSEMETNS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

"THE DOLLY OF THE DAILIES."

The secret of the mysterious advertisements which have been appearing in the local press has at last been revealed. "The Dolly of the Dailies," which has been puzzling the brains of many of the good people of Bombay, is the same charming actress as appeared in that series of films which went under the title of "What Happened to Mary," and in her latest effort she is shown as a lady journalist on one of the leading American papers. Her adventures in search of "scoops" are really entertaining and afford material for ten short films, each independent of the other, but each succeeding adventure a sequel of the story of the preceding film. "The Dolly of the Dailies" is a very charming little lady who soon wins the affections of the audience, and there is a rich vein of humour running through the film which will be greatly appreciated. The presentation of this film, or rather series of films, takes rather a long time, so that the programmes are being commenced at six o'clock and nine o'clock, and the only other item on the programme is the weekly "Gazette."

THE BANDMANN VISIT.

It will be almost like old times to have a Bandmann Company once more in Bombay, and even though the new Comedy Sketch Company which Mr. Maurice Bandmann has brought out to India will be here not at the best of times it will be welcome. Judging from the reception which the Company has been receiving in Calcutta it is a good one,—not strong in numbers, perhaps, but certainly strong in talent, including several artistes well-known in Bombay and with a sprinkling of fresh talent which is always necessary to make a company's visit to the East a success.

We must be counted fortunate at a time like the pree sent in getting such artistes as Miss May Yates, Miss Nellie Lomas, Miss Dorothea Temple, Mr. Tom Payne, Mr. A. G. Spry and Mr. Gordon Stamford. Tom Payne is an artist of rare humorous talent and an excellent dancer in the Lupino style whose comic ability is of the highest order and has been winning praise for himself such as the people of Calcutta are seldom guilty of. The principal lady is Miss May Yates, a sketch artiste of proved ability, a charming soubrette and a clever dancer. A comedian who closely rivals Tom Payne is Mr. A. G. Spry. His specialities, such as "Making My Will," have been laughed at almost all over the world. It was Ally Sloper who said of Mr. Spry, "He is a really funny man and consequently a curiosity." Miss Lomas and Miss Temple were favourites in a former Bandmann Company and need no introduction to Bombay, and Mr. Gordon Stamford's clever sketches and tenor voice will be a very welcome addition to the programme. By next week's mail the Sisters Roslyn and Mr. Fred. Coyne arrive from Home and will very materially strengthen the Company which has been appearing in Calcutta.

The Company is to present new sketches and appear severally in separate turns. Mr. Bandmann has secured the rights of performing here the sketches of Alfred Lester "The Village Fireman" and "The Amateur Hairdresser," Mr. Arthur Roberts' "Until Sunday," "The Girl Who Lost Her Honeymoon" and "The Girl Who Took the Wrong Towing Path"; and Mr. F. Edwardes' "A Savage Encounter," "Kleptomaniacs" and "A Model Correspondent." Later on some of the latest musical comedy successes from London are promised, among them "Betty" from Daly's; "To-night's The Night" from the Gaiety; "The Belle of Bond Street" from the Adelphi; "M.'Selle Tra-la-la" from the Alhambra; and Mr. Robert Courtneidges' latest success at the Shaftesbury. "The Cinema Star."

THE PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The current programme at this place of amusement has been attracting crowds to both shows, the principal attraction being Little Mona, a great favourite in Bombay who captivates the audience with her new and popular songs. The pictures are also an excellent selection, the 3-reeled drama entitled "The Claws That Kill" claiming special mention. The plot in good, acting excellent and the scenes well laid out. Then we have a special series of war and topical pictures which were specially booked to be shown only at this Theatre. A detective comedy with two comics and a fine travel picture complete the programme. The performances to-night will be at the Gaiety at 6-30 and Edwards Theatre at 10 p.m. On Saturday next the London Costume Comedy Co. are to open. Judging from Press reports to hand they should score a great success in Bombay. To-morrow night the Sisters Castello and Steve Buckingham are to pay a return visit when the former will do a number of speciality dances while the latter will sing several new and topical songs.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

A film of quite an unusual nature is "Bungling Bunks Bunco" announced by the Imperial this week. Wild animals have taken part in many a film, but never have they played with such success in a screamingly funny comedy. Apart from the animals Jerome Bunks is a character in himself and there is no doubt that this film will live in the memory of Bombay Cinema lovers for many a long day.

Another very interesting film on the programme is a two-part detective film, played by Mlle. Bordoni, the girl detective, who has already made her debut in some very successful films. Pathe's Gazette, interesting as of usual, and a fine Acrobatic film complete this very interesting programme.

"ALASTOR."

"Alastor," the well-known mystic, who has been spending the last few months in Colombo, on Thursday night left Bombay for Lahore. After a brief stay in the Punjab he will proceed for the remainder of the hot weather and rains to Kashmir.

MISS MAY YATES.

The principal lady with the Bandmann Sketch Co., who will appear in Bombay next Saturday. Miss Yates only recently concluded a successful season at the Palace Theatre, London.

LATE LIEUT. A. F. WILDING.

Photo by "Central News."

The famous Tennis champion a Lieutenant in the Royal Marines, who was killed in action in the Dardanelles.

MR. A. F. WILDING.

LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPION KILLED IN ACTION.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The death in action was reported during mail week of Mr. A. F. Wilding, the lawn-tennis player. Anthony Frederick Wilding, born at Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1883, was a son of Mr. Frederick Wilding, who was seven times doubles champion of New Zealand. At the age of 16, says "The Times" A. F. Wilding won his first lawn tennis championship, and shortly afterwards came to England and went to Trinity College, Cambridge. He had a chance of his cricket "Blue" as a bowler but did not succeed, and took seriously to lawn tennis, representing his University in 1904 and 1905; the late Kenneth Powell, who was killed in action this year, was a member of his team.

Mr. Wilding made his debut at Wimbledon while still at Cambridge. He first won the doubles championship in 1907 and took all the covered court championships at Queen's in the same year. In 1910 he won the singles championship for the first time, and in that year was undefeated in England. He retained the championship until last year, when he was defeated by Brookes. He also represented Australasia in the Davis Cup for a number of years.

In 1913 he went into business, and when war broke out was engaged as Continental representative of a tire company, though he had continued to play firstclass lawn tennis. Last September he received a commission in the Royal Marines, went to Dunkirk in October, and was at Antwerp during part of the siege. He was subsequently promoted to lieutenant and a few days ago his further promotion to captain was announced.

Wilding was probably the most painstaking lawn tennis player of his generation. He started, it is true, with great natural aptitude for the game and a physique that covered a multitude of minor sins; but the really magnificent game which he developed in the last year or two of his career was built up by his untiring efforts to get the full value of his every stroke, coupled with an almost fzanatic cult of physical fitness. For many years there was one serious defect in his game, a poor back-hand, but he overcame it at last. So, too, with his recurrent tendency to weakness on the overhead shot; that in the end he had all but worked himself out of. It was against the American McLaughlin in the Challenge round at Wimbledon a couple of years ago that he first showed the full effect of his constant study and continuous advance. In that match, by his forcefulness and masterly tactics as much as by his brilliant execution, he established himself, once and for all, as a really great player and worthy to rank with the champions of the world.

He was a very keen motor-cyclist, had travelled hundreds of miles on the Continent—on one occasion from London to Constantinople—and in 1908 won a gold medal for a ride from Land's End to John o' Groats.

KAISER TO HIS SISTER.

WOE TO THOSE WHO DARE TO DRAW THE SWORD."

The "Journal" says: A Greek newspaper has published the following full text of a telegram from the German Emperor to his sister, the Queen of Greece:—

Our offensive is advancing successfully on all fronts. On the eastern front the Russians have lost since the beginning of the war more than seven hundred thousand men, including seventy thousand officers. On the western front the French have had certain small successes at various spots, but with such great sacrifices that it would suit us perfectly if they gained a large number of similar successes.

Our final victory is certain.. Woe to those who still dare to draw the sword against me!

My compliments to Tino (King Constantine.

EVERY MOTHER MAY SUCKLE HER CHILD

if she regularly takes Lactagol. Artificial means never can provide a safe or efficient diet for baby. Ask your doctor. He will tell you that you owe it to baby to give a trial to Lactagol, which is now used in all Hospitals, Lying-in and Nursing Institutions to enable mothers to suckle their children.

Lactagol, when taken by the nursing mother, fills her breasts with an ample supply of rich milk. By taking Lactagol, a mother is able without pain or fatigue to suckle her child and thus give him the best possible chance of a vigorous healthy childhood.

Lactagol is invaluable to those mothers whose supply of milk fails after the first few days or weeks.

Lactagol will maintain the mother's strength at a normal level, and if taken before confinement helps to make good the heavy demands of the unborn child upon her reserve of strength.

Of all Chemists and Stores, etc., Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-6. The expense is small, but the advantages of its use to both mother and baby are very great. "Practical Advice to All Mothers," sent, post free, by Messrs. Jamnadas Bros., Shamset Street, Market, Bombay. E. T. Pearson & Co., Ltd., London, Sole Proprietors of

LACTAGOL
Mother's security for her
BABY'S HEALTH

HERE ARE RELIABLE ENGLISH WATERPROOFS

THE SKIPPER SAYS— The Skipper.

In India the name **"Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co."** on a waterproof stands for a reliable garment. The grouping of all the orders from 44 branches enable them to go direct to the manufacturers and thus save the intermediate profits. The value goes in the garment all the way. Just make a choice from this page. It will be a wise one.

THE EXCELSIOR CLOAK.
BLACK OR KHAKI.
Rs. 7-15 each.

THE "MONSOON" DRAB VULCANIZED COAT.
Rs. 4-14 each.

THE "GALE PROOF" RUBBER COAT.
KHAKI SHADE.
Rs. 10-8 each.

THE DOLPHIN RUBBER COAT.
GREEN OR KHAKI.
Rs. 14-8.

THE STATESMAN CLOAK.
BLACK OR KHAKI.
Rs. 11-15 each.

THE YORK PARAMATTA COAT.
GREY TWEED.
Rs. 15-12 each.

THE EPSOM PARAMATTA COAT.
KHAKI ONLY.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties 6-30 and 10-30 performance at Edward's Theatre.

SUNDAY June 6.

Mail Steamer Mooltan sails.

MONDAY, JUNE 7.

Matriculation Examination Results.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

Khandesh Spg. and Wg. Mills Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, Royal Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

New Mofussil Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting, Humam Street, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporations Standing Committee Meeting 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HEATH—On the 23rd April, 1915, at 64 Bedford Gardens, Kensington, the wife of Sir Thomas Heath, K. C. B., a daughter.

JACOB—At Simla, on the 21st May, the wife of S. M. Jacob, Esq., I.C.S., of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—At Ahmedabad, on the 25th May, the wife of J. S. Mackenzie, Bank of Bombay, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RIKH—MITRA—On the 19th May, at Tajpur, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, by the Rev. Father Bonaventure, O.C., Harry Conrad Norbert Harnath Rikh, eldest son of Kumar Sylvester N. S. Rikh, to Rose Mary Mitra, daughter of Dr. L. B. P. Mitra, retired Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad.

DEATHS.

MARSDEN—On the 26th May, 1915, at Myitkyina, Captain E. Marsden, 64th Pioneers, of malarial fever. Deeply regretted by his brother Officers.

WHEELER—On the 13th April, 1915, killed in action, Persian Gulf, George Godfrey Massy Wheeler, Major, 7th Hariana Lancers, youngest and last surviving son of the late Lieut.-Genl. George Wheeler, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 42.

HIRST—On May 21st, at Quetta, Geoffrey James Hirst, infant son of Captain and Mrs. Geoffrey Hirst, aged 7½ months.

HOWARD—At Lansdowne, on the 22nd May, Henry Bernard Patrick, the dearly loved little son of Captain and Mrs. Bernard Howard, 47th Sikhs, aged 3.

LEWIS—On May 26th, at his residence, 16, Sandel St., William Henry Lewis, of the Livanji Ice Co. Deeply mourned. (English and Indian papers please copy.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lt.-Col. J. W. Hawes, V. D., Commanding, B. V. A.

June 4.

667—Duties. For week ending 12th June 1915.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sgt. Niven W. A. No. 2 Company Sgt. Sherron E. A.

668—Parades. No. 1 Company:—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday 10th June and proceed to Oyster Rock for 6-inch B. L. Gun and Batter Drill.
No. 2 Company:—Parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. on Thursday 10th June for 7.5 inch Gunand Battery Drill at Colaba North The H. P. F. Class Parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. daily under Sgt. Stubbs.

669—Promotions. Reference Corps Order No. 311 dated 18th September 1914, date of promotion of Sergt. I. Dixon for 15th September 1914 read 15th August 1914.

670—Enrolment. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps from 31-5-15, and posted to No. 3 Company:—
No. 1714 Gr. Williams T., No. 1715 Gr. Rowell F. D., No. 1716 Gr. McKenzie T., and No. 1717 Gr. Robinson F.

671—Transfer. No. 1702 Gr. Hutt A., Sub-Section No. 2 Company, is transferred to the E. E. Company with effect from Monday 7th. The E. E. Company number assigned to him is 224.

672—Strength.—The undernamed having permanent lef the Stations are struck off the Strength of the Corps from 31-5-15.
No. 3 Company:—No. 1979 Br. Freeston W., and No. 1444 Gr. Smith F. W. F.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding,

June 5.

154—Guards—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during June, 1915. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.
3 day 4th 6th "E" Coy., 3 N. C. Os. and 9 men per day.
6 days 7th to 12th "F" Coy., 3 N.-C. Os. and 9 men per day.
7 days 13th to 19th "G" Coy., 3 N.-C. Os. and 9 men per day.
3 days 20th to 22nd "B" Coy., 3 N.-C. Os. and 9 men per day.
5 days 23rd to 27th "C" Coy., 3 N.-C. Os. and 9 men per day.

107—Recruiting. Men desirous of joining the Corps should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.

146—Parades—Mondays.—"G" Company at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
N.-C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" & "F" Coys. at Headquarteds at 6 p.m.
Tuesday.—N.C. Officers of "B" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Members of "G" Company living at Andheriand Pali Hill at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
"G" Company Recruits at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
Thursday.—"G" Company at the Bombay Gymkhana at 6-30 a.m.
N.-C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" and "F" Coys. at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
Fridays.—N.-C. Officers of "B" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"G" Company Recruits at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m.
"C" and "F" Company's Recruits, Mondays Wednesdays and Thursdays at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further orders.

184—Leave. In accordance with Divisional Order No. 430 dated 2nd June 1915, Captain W. H. Cardale, is granted 6 months leave out of India.

185—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"A" Company.—Saturday 5th, Sunday 6th, Monday 7th, Tuesday 8th, and Wednesday 9th inst.
"B" Company.—Thursday 10th, Friday 11th, Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th inst.
Officers Commanding Cos. will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ....."With the British Colours" ... Blon.
Overture ....."Le Cheval de Bronze." Aubor.
Valse ....."Tesoro Mio" ....Becucci.
Selection ....."Iolanthi" ....Sullivan.
Sketch ....."On the Mississippi" ....Carrol.
Melodies from ..."The Girl on the Film" ... Sirmay.
Selection of Tommy's Tunes ..."Tipperary" S. Baynes.

BA THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind ermission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p.m.

March ....Wellington ....Zehle.
Selection ....A Runaway Girl ....Monekton.
Valse ....Love and life in Holland ....Joyce
A Desert Arabesque. The Camels Parade ... S. Rohmer.
Selection ....The Passing Show ....Fink.
Two Step ....Will the Whistler ....J. Neat.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Kashmir with the Homeward Mails of the 29th arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on Thursday.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Mooltan with the Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Nubia with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

NOTICE FOR MAIL POSTING.

As the Homeward English mail steamer Mooltan will not sail till to-morrow, the latest hour of posting for the homeward English Mail will be 10 a.m. on that day at the General Post Office and 7 a.m. at the town sub offices. The latest hour for posting registered correspondence at the General Post Office will be 6-30 p.m. and at the town sub offices 5-30 p.m. this evening.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the P. and O. mail steamer Salsette:—

Mr. J. B. Morris, Miss E. Allison, Mr. J. R. Wynne, Mrs. and Miss A. Allchin and children, Major and Mrs. Hall, Capt. A. M. Gladstone, Mrs. F. Bowen, Mr. M. A. Arabi, Col. J. T. Daly, Mrs. R. C. Brown, Mr. J. C. Mital, Mr. E. A. Powell, Mr. D. C. Khanni, Mr. H. B. McNab, Mr. G. G. Lowe, Mr. J. Deason, Mr. D. C. Pance, Mr. Teja Singh Anaja and servant, Mr. M. Akbarally and 3 servants, and Mr. Fenning.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding by the P. & O. Mail steamer Mooltan, sailing to-morrow:—

Mr. H. G. H. Bartlett, Mr. W. H. Batchelor, Mr. S. J. F. Berkeley, Mr. Chas. Berry, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. J. Coatman, Mr. J. R. Coats, Mr. E. Cornforth, Mr. H. G. Day, Mr. A. A. Dunbar-Brander, Mr. E. H. Flower, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Greenop, Miss Greenop, Mrs. A. J. Hogg, Mr. W. R. MacEwan, Mr. D. McClure, Mr. W. J. More, Mrs. E. L. Moysey, Mr. R. H. Patuck, Mr. P. Pauling, Mrs. C. H. Pearson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Pratt, Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., Mr. C. B. Robinson, Rajkumar Sirdar Singh of Shahpura, Mr. F. Spike, Dr. T. Thornhill, Mrs. Tyndall, Mr. D. H. Vakil, Mr. J. J. Vakil, Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Wadia, Mr. N. E. Weston, Mr. J. A. Kirkbride, Mr. W. Mudie, Mrs. Brunker, Mr. H. T. Bedford, Mr. F. G. Westmorland, Mr. D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Creagh, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Harvey, Mr. F. Graham, and Mr. F. S. White.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

The Executive Committee of the above named Hospital have received with thanks the donation of Rs. 151 made to the funds of the Hospital by Mr. Amratlal Amarchand in loving memory of his diseased father Mr. Amarchand Madhowjee.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Manilal C. Parekh B.A., will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays this evening at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.) in the premises of the Association, Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague and two attacks and one death from small-pox were recorded in Bombay on Thursday, the plague attacks being reported from Girgaum and Worli. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 69, as compared with 90 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 101 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1599, out of which 18 were found to be plague stricken.

REPORTED THEFTS.

A theft of some wearing ornaments valued at Rs. 758, is reported by Sonaliram Umroji, residing at Surat Street. On Thursday he went out of his house and when he returned, he found the ornaments missing from his room.

On Sunday last the Police were informed by one Alarakhia Abdul, residing at Attar Gully, to the effect that he went to his club, on Sunday, at Eskine Road. He took out his coat, and placed a roll of Currency Notes for Rs. 1,280 under the pillow of his bed, and a servant who was present at the time, saw the Notes. After a short time he went downstairs, and when he returned, placed the roll of Notes into his pocket and went out. On second thought he counted the Notes and found that Notes for Rs. 800 were missing.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The lectures in First Aid to the Injured under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association on behalf of the First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood will commence from Sunday, the 13th instant. Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza, B.A., L. M. & S. J. P. Professor of Physics, Grant Medical College will deliver the lectures on First Aid at the Premises, of the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, near Poribunder junction, Hornby Road corner.

The course consists of a series of about eight interesting lectures fully illustrated with Skeleton, Charts, Diagrams, and Lantern Slides, on Human Anatomy and Physiology, Circulatory, Respiratory, Digestive and Nervous Systems, Fractures, Drowning and Poisoning etc., one hour every Sunday only from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S. T.) for persons of all communities.

POLICE AND PARSI YOUTHS.

SEQUEL TO A MOTOR-CYCLE COLLISION.

POLICEMAN AND HIS DUTY.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, yesterday afternoon resumed the further hearing of the case in which, Mr. Guider, Inspector of Police, charges Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, and his two brothers Mr. Cursetji and Mr. Byramji, with assaulting Yusufkhan Mahomedkhan, Police Sepoy No. 2038A. on the evening of the 27th April, 1915. Mr. Dadabhoy and Mr. Cursetji are further charged with trying to escape from legal custody, while Mr. Byramji is further charged with assisting his brothers in their attempt to escape.

Mr. Kirk-Smith of Messrs. Little and Co., acting Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia instructed by Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, solicitors conducted the defence.

Mr. Kirk-Smith, yesterday examined Police sepoy Krishna Doolaji No. 1616, taxi-driver named Rawana Rajaya, and Mr. M. Guider as additional witnesses on behalf of the prosecution.

Krishna Doolaji, in reply to Mr. Kirk-Smith stated that he was on duty at the Apollo Bunder on the evening of the 27th April. He was standing opposite to the Yacht Club Chambers. At about 7 p.m. he noticed that a motor-cycle which was being driven by a Parsi had collided with a carriage belonging to a saheb who had gone inside the Yacht Club. The motor-cycle was on the wrong side of the road. From enquiries made he ascertained that the carriage belonged to Mr. Cherry. Police sepoy No. 2038 was then with him and had also noticed the accident. He asked Mr. Cherry's coachman to call his saheb. Meantime a crowd collected near the scene of the accident, and so he took the Parsi aside. The saheb then came and took down the name of the motor-cyclist.

Continuing, Krishna, the policeman, said he asked the motor-cyclist to follow him to the police chowki as he had caused the collision by driving fast, and that he was on the wrong side of the road when so driving. According to Krishna's version the Parsi refused to accompany him, on the ground the police had no business to interfere in the matter, as he was in a position to pay damages for one hundred carriages similar to the one with which he had collided. The Parsi, further refused to give his name, and told the policeman not to talk. The witness said, he then went into the Yacht Club to see the saheb.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Was there any altercation between you and the motor-cyclist when he refused to accompany you to the chowki?

Witness: There was no altercation. He refused to give me his name. The saheb wrote the name of the motor-cyclist on his card and gave it to me.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: When you returned from the Yacht Club was the motor-cyclist in the place you had left him?

Witness: No, and I did not know where he had gone to.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you ask?

Mr. Wadia: I object.

Witness: Yes, I questioned sepoy No. 2038.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: What was happening to No. 2038 when you returned from the Yacht Club.

Witness: I noticed that two Parsis were assaulting him.

Witness identified Mr. Dadabhoy and Mr. Cursetji as the two Parsis who had assaulted police sepoy No. 2038. He told the Parsis that they were respectable persons and that it was not proper that they should assault a sepoy and told them to let go No. 2038. He then asked them to accompany him to the chowki, which they refused to do.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Why did you want them to go to the chowki.

Witness: They had assaulted a policeman and how could I let them go?

Later on the witness said they agreed to go to the chowki in their carriage. But when they entered their carriage they told the coachman, "yek-dum bungalow." The witness said: "no bungalow, police chowki." Fearing that they would escape, he directed sepoy No. 2038 to sit on the coach-box and he himself got on the board at the back of the carriage. The carriage had hardly proceeded 15 paces when a motor-car drove up to them. One of the occupants of the motor-car got out and spoke to the witness. The Parsi who spoke to him was Mr. Byramji, the third accused in this case. He had some conversation with the first two accused who were in the carriage, and then asked No. 2038 to get down from the coach-box and when No. 2038 got down, he said, let the carriage go. No. 2038 said that they had assaulted him and so he would not let them go. Mr. Byramji, informed them that he was a magistrate. They salamed him.

In reply to Mr. Kirk-Smith, the witness said, he told Mr. Byramji, he could not let them go, even if he (Mr. Byramji) was Secretary to Government.

ALLEGED THREAT.

Witness continuing said that Mr. Byramji then threatened him and turned up the sleeves of his coat. The threat was addressed to the witness.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: What did you think it was going to be?

Witness: He got red, and so the witness got frightened, and went aside. The gentleman then said: "I will see how you will seize the carriage." The coachman then drove on towards Stevenson's road under the directions of Mr. Byramji

Mr. Kirk-Smith: What order did he give to the coachman.

Witness: He said, "drive at once."

Mr. Kirk-Smith: What did you do?

Witness: I asked No. 2038 to follow the carriage, and I went to the Police Station and informed of the incident to Deputy Inspector Marshall and Sergeant Pryde.

In reply to Mr. Wadia, in course of the cross-examination the witness said, that he had been in the Police Force for several years. He had not left Bombay since the 27th April and had attended the Court everyday during the hearing of this case. He had not come into the Court-room when the case was being heard, he remained outside.

Mr. Wadia: You mean to say you were never inside the Court-room during the hearing.

Witness: No, never.

Mr. Wadia: Did you not know that Mr. Merwanji Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, the gentleman who was driving the motor-cycle, gave his name to Mr. Cherry, when that gentleman came from the Yacht Club after he was informed of the accident?

Witness: I heard some conversation which was carried on in English.

Mr. Wadia: Did you ask the motor-cyclist to give you his name before Mr. Cherry came out?

Witness: No.

Mr. Wadia: Will you explain why you did not ask his name before Mr. Cherry came to the scene?

Witness: I had to take him to the chowki, as he had committed an offence. Why should I demand his name?

Mr. Wadia: Can you read English figures.

Witness: No.

Mr. Wadia: Don't you know that every motor-cycle bears certain figures indicating its number?

Witness: I know that they are numbered.

Mr. Wadia: Did you try to take down the number of this cycle?

Witness: No.

Mr. Wadia: Did you ask for the number?

Witness: I wanted to march him to the chowki.

Mr. Wadia: Did he refuse to go to the chowki before Mr. Cherry came?

Witness: He said let the saheb come.

Mr. Wadia: Did he refuse?

Witness: He said let the saheb come and then we will see.

Mr. Wadia: Then he did not refuse?

Witness: He was *garum*.

Mr. Wadia: Did you complain to Mr. Cherry, that he would not give his name, and would not go with you to the chowki?

Witness: "Who is he?"

Mr. Wadia: Can you explain why you did not complain?

Witness: There was no object to be gained by complaining to the saheb.

Mr. Wadia: Did you understand from the conversation Mr. Cherry had with Mr. Merwanji that the latter had given his name?

Witness: When the saheb wrote down, I knew of it.

Mr. Wadia: As the motor-cyclist refused to give you his name, why did you not ask Mr. Cherry to give it to you?

Witness: I simply wanted to take him to the chowki. He was getting *garum* and would not let me approach him. He said he had done no harm to the police." He was in a position to pay for the damages caused,—even to the extent of one hundred similar carriages.

USE OF ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

Mr. Wadia: Did you hear sepoy No. 2038 use abusive language?

Witness: He did not use any abusive expression in my presence. He might have done so in my absence. No. 2038 was however assaulted in my presence. Nobody gave me any information that No. 2038 had abused the motor-cyclist.

Mr. Wadia: Had you never any conversation with anybody, on that day, to whom you said No. 2038 had been in the wrong?

Witness: No.

Mr. Ardashir Jamsetji Wadia was then called into the Court as the person with whom the witness had the above conversation.

Witness: I did not see this gentleman on that evening. I did no speak to him.

Mr. Wadia:—Did not Mr. Byramji offer to give you and No. 2038 his visiting card.

Witness:—No.

Mr. Wadia:—Police sepoy No. 2038 is a strong man, how is it possible that these two boys could have caught hold of him and assaulated him.

Witness:—In my presence I saw the second accused give him two fists. One was fisting him and the other was dragging him in my presence.

Mr. Wadia:—And you two powerful policemen could not arrest these two boys?

POLICE OBEY RULES.

Witness:—We have to obey rules.

Mr. Wadia:—Under the rules you can arrest any persons assaulting the Police?

Witness:—I stopped the assault.

Mr. Wadia:—Is it not true that No. 2038 and yourself wanted to march the first and the second accused as any ordinary offenders to march on foot to the chowki?

Witness:—We had to take them to the chowki.

Mr. Wadia:—Did you insist on their marching on foot.

Witness:—We said—"come on foot" and they said they would come in their gharry.

Mr. Wadia:—Did they not tell you that they had to pick up their sister and a little child from the Bunder, who were waiting for them?

Witness:—No, they did not say so.

Mr. Wadia:—Is it not true that Policeman No. 2038 was pulling at the reins of the horses when he was seated on the coach-box.

Witness:—I was seated at the back and so I do not know what he did.

Mr. Wadia:—Is it not true that you allowed the motor-cyclist to go away because Mr. Cherry had taken his number.

Witness:—No.

Mr. Kirk-Smith did not wish to re-examine the witness.

MR. GUIDER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Michael Edward Guider, Inspector of Police, in reply to Mr. Kirk-Smith, said that on the evening of the 27th April at 7-30 or 7-45 he met Sergt. Frost coming down the Colaba Causeway in a motor-car, with the three Parsi gentlemen who are the accused in this case. He told Mr. Frost to drive on to the station and that he would follow them. When he arrived at the station there were in all four Parsis, the fourth being Mr. Bottlewala. All the accused were very excited and wanted to explain what had happened. He heard them all by turns and also what the police sepoys had to say in the matter. He had also prior to his coming into the station met Mr. Minstrel, who had witnessed the scene, and he (Mr. Guider) had meantime visited the scene of the accident.

Mr. Guider continuing said he had formed his own opinion in the matter and had come to the conclusion that the accused had assaulted sepoy No. 2053 in discharge of his public duty. He then took bail, Mr. Bottlewala having stood security and allowed them to go home. Mr. Guider stated that he continued his enquiries and placed the three accused before the third Presidency Magistrate the next day at 11-30 a.m. Prior to the Court sitting Mr. Byramji, the third accused came to the witness with a letter from Mr. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, in consequence of which he did not proceed with the case that day. The next day the three accused were placed before his Worship, as being the more suitable Court to try the case.

Rowan Rajaya, a taxi-car driver was another witness examined.

The further hearing was postponed till 1 p.m. to-day.

THEFT OF COTTON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Marshall charged Babaji Sonoo, aged 25, with theft of some timber wood, and one maunds of cotton valued at Rs. 25, from the Bombay salvage corps, Colaba.

The facts of the case were that on Thursday morning Police Sepoy No. 1844, who was on duty near Colaba Wadi, saw the accused carrying some timber, and suspecting something wrong questioned him, and on receiving unsatisfactory answers, arrested him and took him to the Police Station. Mr. William J. Scully, Superintendent, on receiving information of the theft, came to the police station and identified the accused as being a servant in his department. The Police then searched the accused's room and five maunds of cotton were found in it. The accused admitted having stolen the cotton during the last cotton fire at Colaba.

His Worship fined him Rs. 10 for the first offence and further sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment for the second one.

CHEATING BY A MARWARI.

On Friday, at the Esplanade Police Court, the Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case which Hansraj Lakhaji, a Marwari stood charged with cheating one Kara Vala in respect of one silver neck-ornament of the value of Rs. 14. Sub-Inspector Nayaupali conducted the prosecution.

On Thursday the complainant went to the accused's shop to buy a neck-ornament. After buying it he, with the accused, went to an assessor's shop to weigh the ornament. Subsequently, while returning, the accused tried to substitute another ornament, of a lower value, for the original one, but the complainant found out the trick and handed him over to the Police.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that he had the other neck-ornament with him for sale.

Taking into consideration his young age, and the fact that this was his first offence, his Worship ordered him to receive six stripes.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Acquainted as I am with the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference, with its constitution and working, I ask you to kindly insert this the following in your influential journal:

Ever since the organisation of this Conference, great impetus has been given to the national education of the Mahomedans. It held its sittings in different Divisions. As the organiser of the Conference was prevented from holding the sittings after the year 1906, he did not prevent any one from carrying on the work. On the contrary he asked several to continue holding the sittings. In spite of that the work was continued and the Islamia School in Poona is the most substantial proof of this.

Under the auspices of this Conference and with the help of the members of the Poona Committee, an Urdoo Conference was held to which monetary help was given by the Bombay Presidency Conference. The subject of Urdoo was taken up and for years the Urdoo Conference was held in Poona. Now all of a sudden it calls itself Provincial Conference.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Anent the remarks made by you in your issue of the 21st instant regarding the Mahomedan Educational Conference, I would like to point out that you have erroneously stated that as his Excellency Lord Willingdon has extended his patronage to the Bombay Provincial Conference, his Excellency does not deem it fit to patronize the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference legally constituted in 1906 with a registered Governing Board and to whose work Government are contributing a handsome sum,—I mean, to the Camp Islamia School at Poona which is one of the works of this Conference and which has awakened the Mussalmans of the Deccan to take to education. It will not be out of place to mention here that you are not in possession of the facts, which are, that, as the said Provincial Conference had no constitution, it sought the help of the promoters of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference, who are in Poona and held its sittings. The holding of the sessions of the Parent Association, I mean, the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference, is therefore, quite justified. Patronage was sought because the former Governors were Patrons of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference. The educational work which the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference is doing under its fostering care at Poona and elsewhere, I am confident, will not abate in the least but on the contrary efforts will be redoubled.—Yours, etc.,

EDUCATIONIST.

Bombay, June 3rd.

SPORT AT HOME.

OUTLOOK FOR CRICKET.

M. C. C. SECRETARY INTERVIEWED.

A visit to Lord's Ground, the headquarters of cricket, during early spring offers a striking contrast to a visit paid in in the "Athletic News." One associates the ground at St. John's Wood with scenes of and movement, and "a certain amount of midsummer, writes Mr. Alfred Gibson activity, with blue skies, with sunshine, liveliness," as an Admiralty report would say.

But on a bleak day in spring a blue-grey mist hung over the ground, the grand stands and Mound magnified in the opal light looked gaunt and grim. But the most distinctive quality of all was the silence. No one was in sight, and one wondered for a moment whether the classic enclosure were deserted, whether doorkeepers, groundmen, and secretary had joined the great Army "somewhere in France."

I was speedily disillusioned. As I listened to the hollow sound of my own footsteps a little figure jumped out of a doorway, and, polite as usual, said, "Member, sir?" in that mildly interrogative tone which means, "Sorry to challenge you."

Then I knew that cricket was not dead, but only hibernating.

"Yes," he replied to my question; Mr. Lacey is in the pavilion. Take the second to the right, and walk in."

I found Mr. Lacey, the secretary of the M.C.C., looking well—well, that is, for him. The old Cambridge and Hampshire cricketer, with his pale, almost ascetic face lit up by a pair of luminous grey eyes, had the bright, alert look of health which is not always present with him.

So far all was at is should be; but what about the game? Were we to have any cricket during the summer, and, if so, what sort of cricket? Mr. Lacey, strange to say was as anxious to know as I was. If only I could guarantee the end of the war, he would guarantee the beginning of cricket. It was a fair offer!

"No one," he said "is more anxious for cricket to continue than I am, but, of course in the present state of affairs it is quite impossible to arrange anything ahead. We may take it that county cricket is out of the question. While the war lasts I am very insistent on this point. I think that every able-bodied man of military age ought to be fighting and where it is possible I should like to see everyone finding a means of serving his country."

I agreed. "Then you think, Mr. Lacey, that there is no chance of any first-class cricket this season? I understand that some of the counties are anxious to fix up a few games, if only for the sake of the older professionals, who will be thrown out of work."

"I have not the slightest objection; in fact, I should like to see some such games played, but only on condition that no young men of military age take part. The first duty of every man just now is to serve his country."

I pointed out that there were several professionals in nearly all the counties beyond the military age willing to play, but the chief difficulty seemed to be to get experienced amateurs to captain them.

"Yes, I can see that difficulty," said Mr. Lacey, "but, as I have stated, if any of the counties can keep the game alive on the lines I suggested I wish them every success."

Then I take it that the M.C.C. have arranged no fixtures, and that no games will be played at headquarters during the coming season?"

Mr. Lacey opened his desk and waved some sheets of foolscap at me. "There," said he, "are the fixtures for the season, that were drawn up as usual last July. We have not printed them, but they still hold—if you can bring the war to an end."

"I am afraid," I began——

"And so am I" he broke in with a smile, "I greatly fear there will be no cricket at Lord's this summer. But I still hold to the fixtures. I am an optimist, and therefore a dangerous person, and if, by any chance, the war were to collapse during the summer I would certainly be in favour of playing such matches as Eton and Harrow. Not as a public function, mind you! We have all lost relatives in the war, and we could not take up the social side of these games, but I do think that boys ought to play cricket as much as possible. It is a mistake to become morbid."

"And what about your annual coaching of the Public Schoolboys, Mr. Lacey?"

"Oh that, of course, will go on as usual—perhaps more than usual. We are keen to develop this part of our activities at headquarters. Everyone has been delighted with the progress made in this direction. The boys themselves, their parents, their masters, are all satisfied that our special coaching is productive of the best results. And then do not forget that we coach our coaches; that is we instruct our professionals. We proceed upon certain fundamental principles, but if any of our coaches think they can improve upon our system we are open to hear suggestions; in fact we invite them to give us their ideas, and if we are convinced they are right—as they sometimes are—we are always willing to modify our instruction. Since we began this systematic coaching to schoolboys we have found a considerable improvement in amateur cricket. During the last ten years or so that we have been coaching Public Schoolboys nearly all the boys who have done well at the Universities have been our pupils at Lord's. We are always very busy at the nets in April."

"And what about the M.C.C. matches with the Public Schools?"

"Oh, we have a full programme of out matches at the Public Schools. We hope to devote even more attention than ever to them this season. I think that practically all the older boys—those over 18—have joined one or other of the King's forces, but we will give the younger ones a run. We are very keen on Public School cricket, and that at least will not suffer."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, June 5, 1915.

OBLIGATORY SERVICE.

We are fighting for our lives, and, even though we may think that under ordinary conditions in time of peace the voluntary system is a system from which it would be most difficult for us to depart, yet we may find we may have to reconsider the situation in the light of the tremendous necessity with which the nation is confronted.

It is curious that it should have been left to Lord Haldane, the staunchest protagonist of the voluntary system for military service, and the author of a national scheme based on the very negation of compulsion, to utter this solemn warning to the nation on the eve of his retirement from the ministry. It is a deliberate recantation of the views insistently held by Lord Haldane before the present cataclysm fell upon the world and, in a moment, showed Great Britain the error she had entertained all these years in supposing that she had no need of a great military organisation on the continental model. But Lord Haldane has, at least, the honesty and courage to modify his views in the face of compelling circumstances, and though, as he says, we are not at present faced with the problem of compulsion, the day may yet come, before the war closes, when it will be necessary to enforce compulsion. It is true that the voluntary system has up to the present supplied the needs of Britain. "At present," said Lord Haldane, "we have our hands full with the material we possess,—and magnificent material it is." There is no shortage of men and it is doubtful whether there ever has been since the war began. Not more than a certain number of men can be trained at one time, and so far as there is information on the point, while there has never been a defect in the number of men required for training during the past nine months, there has been, on the other hand, at times an *embarras des richesses*,—moments when eager recruits had to be turned away from the depots because the improvised machinery was not adequate to cope with the task of training them. But presently the country will be denuded of the bulk of the armies that have been in training and no one can tell what the needs of the future way be. What is to be done then, if it is found that the voluntary system has exhausted itself? That is the problem which Lord Haldane supposes may arise, and which, we believe, is actually now under the consideration of a government, which, by reason of its exceptional right to act on behalf of the whole nation, would be strong enough to enforce an Act of Conscription.

We have never been able to understand the horror with which the principle of obligatory military service is regarded by Liberalism. The State obliges,—and enforces the obligation,—the citizen to perform a number of services and the obligation is not regarded as an unholy interference with the liberty of the subject. Why then should there be any peculiar and inherent immorality in the proposition to introduce the principle of obligation in the most holy service that the patriotic citizen can render,—the defence of his country? It is amazing to find a journal like "The Nation," even at this hour, predicting "grave national trouble and the loss of the war" if the system of compulsion is introduced. It is to be hoped that this exaggerated and mistaken view of the subject does not prevail to any large extent in the Liberal party, seeing how near the problem has come. It is a curious sort of logic that cites the causes which have produced an ample number of recruits up to the present as a justification of the voluntary system. We are asked by "The Nation" to regard the spectacle of the enthusiasm that has been provoked by each German act of "frightfulness."

In the early days of the barbarities in Belgium, men slept in the streets of Cardiff in order to be at the recruiting office first thing in the morning, and the news of the drowning of the people on the Lusitania was a sharper incentive to recruiting than the richest reward that could be offered. . . . it is well known that whenever there has been any slowness in responding, it has proceeded from the contrary motive: a doubt whether so great an effort was needed, or whether the Germans were really so formidable as was supposed.

Nothing could more clearly indicate the danger of relying on the voluntary system. Supposing there had been no German "frightfulness"! Supposing Germany had carried on the war with the most punctilious regard for international law and in a spirit of genuine humanity and the youth of Britain had had no greater incentive to go to the recruiting office than the optimistic headlines and articles of the Liberal press, which provoke, the doubts as to whether so great an effort is really needed. The voluntary system, on "The Nation's" own showing would have failed miserably and Great Britain would have been faced with the alternative of instituting compulsory service, or the humiliation of failing to fulfil her obligations. If German "frightfulness" is essential to the success of the voluntary system, then the sooner voluntarism is abandoned the better, for we may have one day to fight a foe equally formidable and less "frightful."

What "The Nation" and a certain section of opinion in England has not yet grasped is, that the whole of our ideas regarding the military requirements of the Empire have got to be revised not only for the present but for the future. The complacent reliance on the "Blue Water" and a small mercenary army will no longer suffice. This war will have taught nothing if it has not exposed the folly of the boastful "Blue Water School," who preached to us in season and out of season that the Navy would suffice. The Navy has done all that was expected of it, but it has not sufficed to enable Great Britain to play the part she ought to have played in a continental war, which should have been in her calculations, having regard to her treaty obligations. That was the prospect, which was alway pooh-poohed by the "Blue Water School" and the opponents of obligatory military service, but which has now justified the warnings of Lord Roberts. Is Britain, when this war is over, and she has set her seal to numerous "scraps of paper" ensuring the integrity of the territory of her Allies, going to relapse into the old groove of complacent reliance on the peaceful intentions of her neighbours. It is clear that she cannot do so. It is clear that she must be prepared by keeping in readiness a military organisation adequate to the demands that may be made upon the Empire, in order that she may be able to deal her blow promptly and effectively. If Britain could have put a million men in the field in the first two or three months of the war, if she had been able to send half-a-million, instead of a hundred thousand, to Belgium in the first month, what a vast difference it would have made to the course of events, and what a vast difference to the fate of the unhappy little country, whose integrity she was pledged to defend! Tearing up "scraps of paper" may be the supreme crime, but forgetting all about them till the crisis comes is not a virtue. Britain must be prepared in future to face her responsibilities, undertaken on behalf of others, not merely to defend her own shores and protect her trade. And to do that she must keep in readiness an army for immediate service, whose weight thrown into the balance, at the outset, will decide the issue. It is, after all, the surest guarantee of peace. The voluntary system will not work in time of peace on a scale sufficient to meet the needs of the future. The liability to serve must be shared by all, and the burden can only be equitably imposed by a system of obligatory service.

Notes of the Day.

Queen Alexandra.

The public in India will learn with regret that the health of the Dowager Queen Alexandra has not been very satisfactory of late. Her Majesty was laid up in April with an attack of bronchitis and influenza from which she has now recovered, but it is said that her general health has suffered from her long residence at Marlborough House. This has been due partly to her Majesty's usual holiday arrangements having been upset by the war and partly to her own desire to remain in the capital near the King and Queen during these critical times. Since the Zeppelin raids in Norfolk it has not been considered wise for the Queen Dowager to visit Sandringham, and recently, when her Majesty went into the country to spend a convalescent period after her illness, her destination had to be kept a profound secret. What a charming tribute to German "frightfulness"!

President Wilson's Busy Day.

This Note of President Wilson's to Germany when it is finished should be a wonderful document. Had one of the effete old nations of Europe been dealing with the matter, we should have had a sharp ultimatum and a settlement of the issue one way or the other by this time. But that is not the business-like way of doing things in Washington. President Wilson, after sitting for hours with his Cabinet, and taking a few days to receive the impression of the unanimity of the press comments, has now been working most of the day,—Friday?—on the new Note, and spending part of the rest of his time in impressing upon Count Bernstorff that he wont send the Note at all unless Germany assures the safety of innocent lives on the seas! And to-morrow being Sunday, the President will go out for a game of golf to impress upon the nation the necessity for keeping cool! There is a melancholy interest in reading the comments of the Home papers by this week's mail with their anticipations of immediate and sharp action by the President. Three weeks have passed since then and Germany has sunk the Nebraskan.

Sir Krishna Gupta.

When Sir Krishna Gupta's appointment to the India Council was first announced it was not very warmly welcomed in this country. It had been hoped that Lord Morley would select a non-official Indian for the first appointment to the India Council and his failure to do so caused no little disappointment. But Sir Krishna, though he had the faults of the bureaucratic caste had also their virtues, and he managed to shed many of the former while he retained the latter. At least, his career at the India Office and the distinction with which he has filled his office, has justified in the eyes of the British public the departure that was made, and, at most, he has done his best for the interests of his country in a discouraging atmosphere. The fear that with life-long traditions of officialism Sir Krishna would move always in the official groove, has not been fulfilled. He shook himself free, to a large extent, of official influences and strove for his country's progress along the lines to which those influences are unfortunately opposed. His countrymen, therefore, will cordially endorse the encomiums that were passed upon him by Mr. Montagu and Mr. Roberts at the farewell dinner given him in London.

The Retirement of Sir L. Jenkins.

The forthcoming retirement of Sir Lawrence Jenkins seems to be causing some perturbation to the Calcutta Bar. The coming partition of the Calcutta High Court that is to take place when the new Court at Patna opens serves to intensify the regret that is felt at the prospect of Sir Lawrence's departure. "Calcutta Weekly Notes" thinks that

his Lordship the Chief Justice should have continued to be at the head of the administration of the Calcutta High Court during the transitional period. After the redistribution of work between the two High Courts some administrative questions of importance relating to the Calcutta High Court are sure to arise. For instance, it may be found that the number of Judges left in the Calcutta High Court may not after the transfer of some of our Judges to the Bihar High Court be sufficient to cope with the work. Then some complications may also arise in connection with pending cases that may be transferred to the Bihar High Court. The spliting up of the Calcutta High Court may also require changes in the ministerial staff of the Calcutta High Court. All this and many other important questions that may crop up will surely require a Chief Justice of local experience to deal with satisfactorily.

Sir J. Woodroffe as his Successor.

That Sir Lawrence is going seems, however, to be inevitable and "Calcutta Weekly Notes," accepting the inevitable, proceeds to look for the most suitable successor and suggests Sir John Woodroffe, the senior *puisne* judge, who has just received the honour of knighthood. He fulfils, firstly, the need of a man with local knowledge and experience.

He was a practising member of the Calcutta Bar, is the author of many well-known legal works and is a man of great culture and ability. A man of his artistic, literary and philosophic turn of mind has naturally a disinclination for pushing himself to the front in any connection, but that is all the more reason why we feel that the choice should fall on him. His appreciation of the past traditions of this country and faith in its future has made him deservedly popular amongst the intellectual section of the community. Besides, in the present times the head of the judiciary in Bengal should be one who may be in a position to understand the thoughts and ideas, the manners, customs and sentiments and even the prejudices of the people. In other times, we would not have minded and in fact would have preferred to see the successor of Sir Lawrence Jenkins selected from amongst the members of the senior Bar in England. But at the present transitional stage of the Calcutta High Court, we cannot afford to have the administration of the High Court transferred from the hands of Sir Lawrence to a fresh man from England or outside Bengal, no matter what his past record at the English Bar may be.

Bengal has not yet quite recovered from the shock of Sir John Woodroffe's astonishing judgment in the Midnapore case. But, this apart, he should make an admirable Chief Justice.

The Roberts Memorial.

There could be no stronger proof of the veneration in which Lord Roberts was held, says a Home contemporary, than the rapidity with which subscriptions towards his memorial are mounting up. The memorial is to take a practical form, which would surely have appealed to the great soldier himself. It is proposed to give an important extension to the work of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society by adding to the workshops for disabled soldiers and sailors. In these shops men broken in battle are taught a trade and thus enabled to take their place as self-respecting members of society. It is estimated that a capital sum of £100 will enable the society to pay a man £1 a week during the first year while he is still learning his trade and 25s. a week afterwards. There will certainly be no lack of material to train after this war, and the Society's plan deserves well of the public. An appeal for subscriptions is being circulated throughout the Empire.

Indian Soldiers' Fund.

Yesterday's mail has brought a succinct report of the first six months work of this Fund, which has been doing so much to mitigate the hardships of Indian troops at the Front and the sufferings of the wounded Indian soldiers in the various hospitals in England and elsewhere. The Fund came into existence on October 1, 1914, under the auspices of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Earl Roberts was one of the first and most active promoters of the movement and it was his appeal issued to some 1,500 probable donors a few days after the inauguration of the Fund that contributed not a little towards the ready and generous support which has come from the English people. In six months the total amount subscribed to the Fund reached the handsome figure of £127,538,—this let us remember is apart from the funds for war relief subscribed in India for the benefit of wounded soldiers in the hospitals in Egypt and India. The Fund contributes largely to the upkeep of over a score of Indian hospitals in England and France, a constant supply of clothing, medicine and comforts being sent to them by the Fund through its various sub-committees. There are eleven of these hospitals in England, namely, five at Brighton, two at Netley, two at Brockenhurst, one at Bournemouth and another at Barton (Hants). In France there are nine hospitals for Indian wounded at places like Marseilles, Boulogne, Rouen, etc. One of the hospitals at Alexandria is also under the supervision of this Fund.

The Workers.

In addition to these the Fund is also supplying clothing and comforts to the large number of hospital ships that are plying in both the Eastern and Western waters. The detailed work of the Fund has been distributed among the thirteen sub-committees, whose membership includes not only prominent ladies and gentlemen previously connected with India, but also a large body of large-hearted Englishwomen and gentlemen who, perhaps, had no connection with India previously. To all these the sincere thanks of India are due. Special mention must be made, however, of the Hon. Gertrude Kinnaird and Rev. Dr. Carter, the Convener and Secretary of the working party sub-Committee. This Committee addressed the wives of all mayors and provosts in the United Kingdom, the ladies clubs in London, the headmistresses of various girls' schools, the Presbyterian churches in England and Scotland, and various missionary societies, with the result that the Committee are now in touch with some 460 ladies, each in charge of a working party. The long list of articles of comforts and clothing, which the Fund has been called upon to supply to Indian soldiers, makes envious reading in places, in spite of the fact that some of these articles,—very difficult often to procure,—are considered quite as important as any other necessaries of life. For example, small brass pots or *lotas* are in great demand among Indian troops for drinking purposes and had to be specially prepared by a firm in Lyndhurst.

Indian Sweets made in London.

There is also a great demand for Indian made sweets, the European sweets not proving nourishing and palatable enough for the Sikh palate at the Front. To meet this the Committee tried to get sweets made in London *a la* India with flour, ghee, nuts, etc., but the cost appears to have proved prohibitive and efforts are therefore being made to send these things from India direct. Or, again, 2,000 sets of Sikh symbols, of which there are five, had to be specially ordered in Sheffield in order to replace the symbols lost by the Sikh soldiers in the field. One of these symbols is the *Kangha* or Sikh comb made of wood. It has been found that the necessary saws to make the fine teeth of these combs could only be procured in Germany and are not available in England at the present time. So a special consignment of nearly 40,000 of these combs has been ordered to be sent from the Punjab. A few of the notable donations in kind, made during the period under notice, are the following:—The British American Tobacco Company, one million cigarettes; H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, 2½ million cigarettes; the Cheesebrough Manufacturing Company, 50,000 tins of Vaseline Camphor Ice; the Indian Tea Association, 160 chests of tea; H. H. the Maharajah of Rewah, £333 worth of Condensed Milk; Mrs. Forsyth, through the Ceylon and Eastern Agency, 2 tons of peppermint; Herbert Strong, Esq., 3 cwts. spices; "Friends in Bombay," 1 ton of chocolate; Mrs. Sutro, 2 tons of sugar candy; the Members of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society Staff, 17 cases of comforts; Mr. C. M. Seal, 863 spice bags.

Egypt.

DAY, NIGHT AND DAWN.

Cloudless skies and yellow dunes
Sandhills hiding in the haze,
A gentle breeze that sadly moans
Upon its ways!

A crescent sail, a moonlit stream,
A shadowed pillar here and there,
An Arab flute, a fellaheen—
A Desert air!

The scents of dawn, a crimsoning sky,
A fringe of gold to cloudy flakes,
A masque aglow,—a Prayer,—a Cry....!
The Nile awakes!

KAI KUSHROU ARDASHIR.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FIGHTING AT GALLIPOLI.

ENEMY'S TRANSPORTS TORPEDOED.

SIGNOR SALANDRA'S STRIKING SPEECH.

GERMANY'S DREAM SHATTERED.

Turkish prisoners, who have arrived at Cairo from Gallipoli, affirm that the Turks' losses have been terribly heavy, whole regiments being practically annihilated. An Arab officer declared that they had lost 40,000 when he was captured a fortnight ago.

A British submarine has torpedoed two Turkish and one German transport in the Sea of Marmora.

The Italians have firmly occupied the ridge of Montenero, 7,000 feet high, across the River Isonzo and six miles north-west of Tolmino. This is the most important Italian success hitherto as the first chain of the Austrian barrir defence is penetrated.

Signor Salandra has made a striking speech denouncing the German taunts and affirming that this was a Holy War for Italy and that the German dream of universal hegemony was destined to be shattered.

The momentous character of the battle at Przemysl is shown in to-day's communiqué, the fighting between the Vistula and that fortress becoming again very stubborn. The enemy has concentrated heavy guns and brought up reinforcements between Lysmenitza and Stryj.

President Wilson has been busy with the new Note to Germany in, which he is reported to have reiterated that the Lusitania was making a peaceful voyage and that the other points raised by Germany are irrelevant.

The first meeting of the Coalition Parliament met on Thursday.

Twenty-nine French aeroplanes dropped bombs and arrows on the German Crown Princes headquarters yesterday. Many bombs hit the mark.

THE COTTON CONFERENCE.

SBOARD OF TRADE INVITE EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

LONDON, June 4.

At the invitation of the Board of Trade, representatives of employers and employed in the cotton trade are coming to London to confer with the Board.

FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.

ENEMY TRANSPORTS TORPEDOED.

FIGHTING AT GALLIPOLI.

WHOLE TURKISH REGIMENTS ANNIHILATED.

40,000 ENEMY LOSS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 1.

The Turkish prisoners who have arrived at Cairo from Gallipoli affirm that Ottoman losses have been terribly heavy, whole regiments being practically annihilated. The casualties among officers have been especially great, and the gaps have been filled by naval and military cadets. Men of every conceivable military class are found in the same unit.

General Liman von Sanders ordered an attack on the British position at Krithia and the Turks were compelled to attack with the bayonet and empty magazines. They were repeatedly caught by Allied flares and searchlights in close formation and swept with shrapnel, and also were terribly punished at point blank ranges by rifle and machine gune fire.

Only 120 could be collected. out of a regiment of 3,000. The mountain guns of the Allies at other times caught the Turks assembling at night time. An Arab officer declared that they had lost 40,000 when he was captured a fortnight ago.

DEADLY BRITISH MACHINE GUNS.

Two battalions had attacked one another at night, ultimately stampeding in spite of the efforts of the officers. The British machine guns were particularly deadly and the naval guns were very effective. Many were dazed and paralysed by the shock.

Numbers of prisoners say they do not know the reason of the war, while others curse the Germans heartily.

GERMAN TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

WORK OF BRITISH SUBMARINE.

LONDON, June 3.

It is officially announced that a British submarine torpedoed a large German transport in the Sea of Marmora yesterday.

LONDON, June 3.

A statement issued by the Admiralty says that British submarines are at present operating in the Sea of Marmora. The German transport was sunk in the Panderma Bay.

TWO TURKISH TRANSPORTS TORPEDOED.

ATHENS, June 2.

A telegram from Constantinople says that the British submarine in the Sea of Marmora has torpedoed two Turkish transports bound for the Dardanelles.

TURKS REINFORCING CHATALJA.

BELGARIAN STUDENTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE CALLED BACK.

ATHENS, June 3.

Turks are reinforcing Chatalja, apparently dreading a Bulgarian invasion. Bulgarian students in Constantinople have been recalled.

HOME HONOURS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 4.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The following are reasons for Birthday Honours to the recipients mentioned below:—

General Bethune, for raising the second territorial army.

General Berbeck, for applying the new remount scheme successfully.

General Bruce Hamilton, for excellent home defence work.

Mr. Goulding, for past services, during the war he refused a post in the new Government.

Mr. Fletcher, White Star Line, and Mr. Forbes Pondon, Brighton and South Coast Railway receive Knighthoods for transport work.

NANDPUR DACOITY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 4.

Major Coldstream, Deputy Commissioner Multan, has passed orders in the Nandpur dacoity case on the 22nd May last. Out of 14 men challanned one got seven years, six six years and one four year's imprisonment. Three got one year and one six moths for receiving stolen property. The case against Shamda who got five years in the Baqarpur dacoity case before the Special Tribunal, was withdrawn.

IMPORTANT ITALIAN SUCCESS.

AUSTRIAN DEFENCE BARRIER PENETRATED.

RIDGE OF MONTENERO OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

An official announcement says that the Italians have firmly occupied the ridge of Montenero, 7,000 feet high, across the River Isonzo and six miles north-west of Tolmino. This is the most important Italian success hitherto, as the first main of the Austrian barrier defence is penetrated. Enemy's repeated violent counter-attacks have been everywhere repulsed but indicate that the Austrians take a serious view of the situation.

AUSTRIA'S WIRELESS DESTROYED.

ROME, June 3.

It is officially announced that on Tuesday the Italian fleet cruised through the Dalmatian Archipelago and destroyed the wireless and observation stations. The enemy did not appear.

SALANDRA'S MAGNIFICENT SPEECH.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA DENOUNCED.

ROME, June 3.

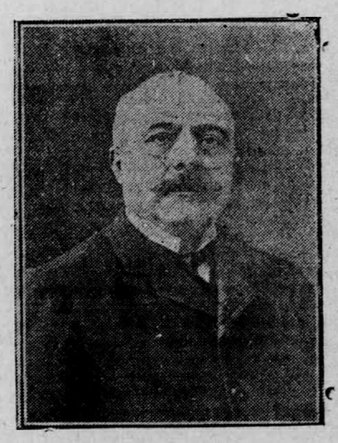
Signor Salandra delivered a magnificent speech to-day, in the Hall of the Capitol. Replying to German taunts he affirmed that this was a Holy War for Italy. What right had Germany and Austria to speak of an alliance or respect for treaties, who trampled upon all documents and public right? Austria had absolutely desired this war. She had refused the British mediation and had thought Italy feeble, blustering and incapable of enforcing her rights by arms. Austria and Germany had been utterly disloyal to Italy during the war in Libya. Austria had threatened to attack Italy if the latter fought Turkey in Europe and had prohibited the occupation of Chios. That was how the Alliance operated.

GERMANY'S DREAM SHATTERED.

Signor Salandra emphasised that if Italy had accepted Austria's ridiculous concessions Italy would have become a vassal of Austria and Germany. Now the dream of universal German hegemony was shattered and a new world had arisen ensuring civilisation and the future of humanity.

Signor Salandra, in conclusion, said: "We shall conquer and shall obtain our wishes not by the aid of concessions but by our strength and by our rights."

SIGNOR SALANDRA.



The Italian Premier whose striking speech in the Hall of the Capitol is reported by Reuter to-day.

FIGHT AT THE LABYRINTH.

VIOLENT INFANTRY CHARGES.

800 ENEMY PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, June 3.

A communiqué says:—A very violent infantry battle is still raging eastward of Lorette. Hitherto there has been no alteration of position on either side. The French have taken eight hundred prisoners at the Labyrinth in the last two days.

BOMBS ON CROWN PRINCE'S HEADQUARTERS.

FRENCH AEROPLANES HIT THE MARK.

PARIS, June 4.

A communiqué says:—Twenty-nine French aeroplanes between four and five in the morning dropped 178 bombs and several thousand arrows on the German Crown Prince's Headquarters, many bombs hit the mark. The aeroplanes were cannonaded but all returned safely.

BATTLE AT PRZEMYSL.

MOMENTOUS CHARACTER OF FIGHTING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, June 3.

The momentous character of the battle at Przemysl is shown in to-day's communiqué. The enemy's heavy guns which are built up to sixteen-inch calibre attacked in North front in the region of the Forts ten and eleven.

Both these forts had been completely demolished by the Austrians before the latter surrendered Przemysl. We repulsed the attacks, but the enemy succeeded in taking several of our guns which had bombarded the enemy's columns till they reached almost to the muzzle and till the last shell was spent. We captured a further batch of 200 prisoners in Fort Seven together with eight quickfirers.

The fighting between the Vistula and Przemysl is again becoming very stubborn. We gained somewhat important successes on the Lower San, taking villages at the point of bayonet, Russians in the ville of Kalnikouve alone captured 1,200 men with twenty-two officers and eight quickfirers.

ENEMY'S HEAVY GUNS.

The situation is stationary from Przemysl to the great Dniester marsh. The enemy has concentrated heavy guns and brought up reinforcements between Lysmenitza and Stryj.

Their large masses achieved some successes on the night of May 31st and fighting continued next morning. We took a part of the enemy's position and made prisoners.

Elsewhere on the front a series of minor Russian success have been achieved.

SITUATION AT PRZEMYSL.

FORTRESS INCAPABLE OF DEFENCE.

LONDON, June 4.

A Russian communiqué says:—

Przemysl was recognised as incapable of defence in view of the state of the artillery and the fortifications which the Austrians had destroyed before its capitulation and its maintenance only served our purpose until the possession of positions surrounding the town on the north-west facilitated our operations on the San.

When the enemy captured Jaroslav and Radrymo they began to spread along the right bank of the river and the maintenance of the said positions forced our troops to fight on an unequal and most difficult front, increasing it by thirty-five versts and subjecting our troops to a concentrated fire of the enemy's numerous heavy guns on the left bank of Lower San.

After a powerful advance we finally on June 2nd pierced the enemy's line and captured an important position in the region of Roudnik taking four thousand prisoners and guns west of Roudnik. We almost annihilated three Tyrolean regiments.

We have been gradually removing from positions north and west of Przemysl for some time.

Various material taken from the Austrians has been removed and the last batteries were taken away on June 2nd.

The troops evacuated on the following night these positions and concentrated on the east.

The enemy concentrated in a very large force near the town of Stryj and made progress but lost very heavily.

We took a thousand prisoners in counter-attacks.

On the Bzura on June 1st, the enemy emitted a large cloud of gas. The wind changed and blew back the gas into the enemy's trenches. The Germans left their trenches on the run, our fire decimating them.

The battle in Galicia continued on June 1st with undiminished desperation on the whole front between the Vistula and the Nadverna region.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ITALY'S PARTICIPATION IN WAR.

LORD CREWE'S HOPE OF GREAT FINAL SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 3.

The House of Lords reassembled to-day, with Sir Stanley Buckmaster on the woolsack.

Lord Crewe stated that Italy, by joining the war, had placed Anglo-Italian relations on a far firmer basis, even although Italian art, letters and genius had long exercised a peculiar fascination for Britons, who always sympathised with Italy's noble struggles for liberty. There had never been a more popular figure in the streets of London than Garibaldi. He declared that the auguries were happy and that the two nations looked forward to a great final success.

Lord Crewe reiterated Mr. Asquith's reasons for forming a coalition.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON INEVITABLE COALITION

Lord Lansdowne, who was sitting next to Lord Crewe, said he had always been convinced since the war that a coalition waws inevitable. Speaking for the last time on behalf of the Opposition he assured the Government of their whole-hearted support.

There was nothing very dramatic at the first assembly of the Coalition Parliament and many new Ministers were absent pending the passage of the Bill abolishing the necessity for their re-election. Nevertheless it was a novelty to see Liberals and Unionists occupying the same benches and the ex-Ministers who are Privy Councillors on the Opposition bench. There was loud cheering and laughter when Mr. Chaplin rose in place of the Leader of Opposition and requested a statement on the business of the House. Mr. Pease in a personal statement said that there were no differences of opinion between himself and his colleagues. He paid tribute to Mr. Asquith's judgment and stated that he placed implicit confidence in it.

LATER.

The abolition of re-election of the new Ministers Bill was passed in all stages.

TRADING WITH ENEMY IN CHINA.

"THE TIMES" ON GOVERNMENT REFUSAL OF PROHIBITION.

LONDON, June 3.

An article in "The Times" on the question of trading with enemy in China says:—

The matter cannot be further shelved in view of the strong appeal to the Government by the China Association and the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai. It is contended that the Government refused to prohibit the trade with Germans in China owing to the powerful influences at Manchester; but "The Times" thinks that is the Government took only a logical view, namely that Germans in China are enemies, Manchester trade would not suffer because it would be quickly transferred into purely British channels.

GERMAN MORALE AFFECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 4.

A "Civil and Military Gazete" cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" correspondent in North-East France says the recent attacks have affected the morale of Germans. A change of wind has caused them to fear that the Allies will use gas. They are in no frame of to stand what our men endured.

U. S. PRESIDENT'S NEW NOTE.

LUSITANIA'S PEACEFUL VOYAGE.

FACTS AND PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 3.

President Wilson worked most of the day on the new Note to Germany. It is understood that it reiterates that the Lusitania was making a peaceful voyage, was unarmed and did not resist capture. The Note holds the other points raised by Germany to be irrelevant. It is believed that Prsident Wilson has told Count Bernstorff in the plainest language that the safety of innocent lives on seas must be assured by Germany as a condition of further correspondence and that in response to Germany's demand for a preliminary agreement as to facts, the United States insists on a preliminary agreement as to the fundamntal principles of humanity.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

EVENTS ROUND PRZEMYSL.

SIMLA, June 4.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated the 2nd June:—

The accounts of events round Przemysl are conflicting. A German communiqué says that the Bavarian troops on the 31st May stormed the forts 10, 11, 12 north of Przemysl capturing the remainder of the garrison.

A Russian communiqué says that the enemy on 30th May delivered violent attacks on the Russian front, west and north-west of Przemysl, defined by the line of forts 7 to 11 and during the night succeeded at some points in gaining the footing in the precincts of Fort 7, but on the afternoon of the 31st May they were repulsed after suffering enormous loss. Remnants which had entered Fort 7 were taken prisoners.

South-east of Przemysl also severe fighting has occurred. The Russians report that beyond the Dniester the enemy brought up reserves into the region close to Stry and the result of the battle is not yet known.

A German communiqué says that the Prussian Guards stormed Stry and broke through the Russian positions near and north-west of Stry.

The Austrian reports also say that the Austro-German troops carried Stry.

ACTIVITY IN POLAND.

There is again activity in Poland opposite Warsaw and the Germans under cover of smoke and poisonous gases attacked the Russian positions on Bzura but were everywhere repulsed.

In the Baltic Provinces indecisive fighting continues.

ITALIANS ADVANCE STEADILY.

The Italians are advancing steadily in Trentino and east of Lake Garda having occupied an important height dominating Roveredo where the Austrians have for sometime been building a fortress. The Italians have also reached a point five miles from Borgo east of Trent and solidly established themselves there. Rain has interrupted the operations on Isonzo west of Trieste.

On the western front very sharp fighting occurred. North of Arras the French made fresh progress. They also captured the sugar refinery at Souches which had been the point of contention for the last two days. At Bois Le Pretre on the Meuse the Germans recaptured trenches from the French.

In the Zeppelin raid in London area about 90 bombs, mostly incendiary, were dropped in various localities, not far distant from each other, causing fires which were promptly and effectively dealt with. No public building was injured. One infant, one boy, one man and one woman were killed and a few others injured.

American opinion on the German reply to the Lusitania Note is practically unanimous that President Wilson cannot go back upon his Note. No passion is displayed but the steady view is that Germany's reply makes her an outlaw nation and that the Americans should so treat her.

TEMPORARY SUCCESS OR CRUSHING DISASTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 4.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Przemysl forts that the Germans have been attacking, are some three miles from the inner ring and six from the centre of the town.

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent points out that the Germans must almost immediately achieve a temporary success or suffer a crushing disaster. They have a million men eastward of the San whose supplies must pass between Joroslav and the Russian forces now seven miles north and closing in. The German force thus supplied consists of picked corps at present fighting on three fronts.

LONDON LETTER.

LUSITANIA OUTRAGE.

VIOLENT OUTBREAK OF BITTERNESS.

"HANG THE KAISER."

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS.

The Lusitania outrage caused extraordinary bitterness of feeling in Great Britain. Even in journals and in quarters where there has been hitherto a plea for generosity of feeling towards Germans, all talk of an honourable or generous peace has been abandoned. Germany is the outlaw among nations and must be treated as such. Even a moderate paper like the "Daily Chronicle" suggests the hanging of the Kaiser and von Tirpitz.

Violent outbreaks of anti-German feeling have led to the mobbing of aliens and looting of their shops.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 14.

No correspondent can hope to describe with anything approaching adequacy, the events crowding impressions of this week. The news of the Lusitania outrage was all over the country last Friday night, and by Saturday the public knew in outline the extent of the calamity. To say that no single event since the beginning of the war has made so tremendous an impression upon the public mind at any rate as reflected in the newspapers, would be almost an understatement. We now know that the tale of deaths is less by about 300 than was at first feared, but this of course makes no difference to the popular judgment or to the inherent significance of the event. The thing that people now realise for the first time is that when the Germans threaten the indiscriminate destruction of passenger ships they mean what they say, and further, that there is literally no step and no device from which the enemy will shrink in his determination to win. For months past we have been telling one another that, just as international law has disappeared, so there is nothing, left of the rules of warfare. The Lusitania has finished what the use of poisonous gas had almost effected—namely, a complete transformation of the spirit and temper in which on the British side the war is waged.

AFTER THE LUSITANIA.

It would, I think, be true to say that the first important result of the sinking of the great Cunarder has been the abandonment, by even the more moderate section of the Press, of all talk of a "reasonable" or "honourable" peace. The whole world is aware that in no previous war has the British nation been united upon a policy of revenge. So long as the fighting is going forward the crowd, led by the popular Press, enjoys abusing the enemy. But with victory comes sanity and the desire to make amends—witness the swift change a dozen years ago from our vituperation of the Boers to the glorification of their generals and the grant of independence. The Great European War is, of course, an altogether different matter. But it has been common knowledge that the men at the front have fought the Germans as brave antagonists, have admired their fighting qualities and have been ready to fraternise with them, between the slaughter, upon a scale much greater than the military authorities have allowed to appear. In England, too, every declaration from an influential quarter that Germany must be destroyed, or dismembered, or ground to powder (whatever the phase of the moment may have been) was met by an appeal to reason. We were reminded that it was the German military system, not Germany, that was to be broken; that no one believed in the desirability or the possibility of reducing Germany from the rank of a Great Power, and that, whatever happened, peace must be made upon the cardinal fact that the peoples of Europe have to live together and trade with one another. At the present moment you hear nothing of all this. The papers which all along have insisted that Germany must be broken and humiliated now proclaim that the German government and people are one in guilt, that the nation must suffer the utmost extremity of retribution; that, in short, the world must be rid of Germany and the Germans. There is nothing surprising, or especially significant, in this; it is merely a difference of degree as regards a considerable section of the Press and the public. What is significant is the changed tone among those who, until a week or two ago, have tried hard to think of this as a war between civilised Powers to be followed by a peace negotiated between victors and vanquished. The Lusitania, the poisonous gas, and now the report of Lord Bryce's Committee has swept all such talk and thought away. Here and there a great newspaper can be found which refrains from preaching the uttermost vengeance, but elsewhere, everywhere else, there is nothing but the threat of extermination. Germany is the outlaw among nations; there can be only one destiny for her—humiliation as a Power, with individual retribution for the responsible individuals. As a fair specimen of the attitude taken by the more moderate organs of the Press take the declaration of the "Daily Chronicle" that we must clearly envisage, as a thing to be deliberately aimed at, the hanging of the Kaiser and Admiral von Tirpitz.

ALIENS AND REPRISALS.

In England the immediate results have been felt by the many thousands of aliens who have been allowed to retain their business or otherwise continue their customary way of living. An outburst of mob violence against Germans in Liverpool has been followed by the most extensive and destructive campaign, in London and other cities, that has ever been known in this country. In regard to the well-to-do aliens there would seem to be far less reason for sympathy than there is in the case of the thousands of wretched bakers, butchers, and barbers whose shops and houses have been broken up or looted. Germans on the Stock Exchange are described as behaving in a peculiarly offensive way, and being made to suffer for their behaviour; but no such charge is brought against the victims of the poorer districts of London, many of whom have lived inoffensively for half a lifetime in this country, have long been naturalised, and in not a few cases have sons fighting in the British Army. The scenes pictured during the last two or three days are such as no Londoner has seen for a generation. The police, apparently, have had as much as they could do to protect the persons of the victims and have been unable in most cases to prevent the looting of the shops and houses. Driven by circumstances, and a renewed outcry in the newspapers, the Government announces that all male aliens who are not naturalised are to be interned. This will mean, inevitably, a heavy task for the authorities, many difficulties of organisation, and it is to be feared, much hardship for the wives and children, especially for English women married to Germans. The measures of the Government will not satisfy the Northcliffe and other papers which, since the beginning of the war, have at intervals renewed the outcry against "the enemy in our midst" and "the German legion in London." Only a complete internment, or banishment of all enemy aliens, naturalised and not naturalised, men, women and children, would meet the demand for these papers, and that of course is impracticable. A more legitimate objection, however, is that a naturalised alien may be a more determined and resourceful enemy than the other kind. He may be, in very many instances he is, rich and influential. But we shall not intern the rich and influential Germans among us; so that in the end, and whatever happens, the sufferers will be in the main small trades people whose enmity to England begins and ends with their unfortunate possession of a surname ending in "felt" or "stein." What, in the meantime is likely to happen in Germany to our own people? To offset the reassuring reports from the American embassy in Berlin as to the treatment of British in the camps, we have had this week a shocking account, apparently well attested, of the shooting of British prisoners. Germany wishes the world to believe that she has not taken any measures of severity except in reply to the discrimination announced by Mr. Churchill with regard to the crews of captured submarines. The outbreaks of the past few days in England must provoke reprisals, and no one can expect that the German reprisals will be, what after all the worst of the English excesses are, a matter of a few tempestuous days in which race passion plays only a subordinate part. They will be calculated and ruthless, breeding in their turn more black passions on our side.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.

On Wednesday, Ladhoo Bhicaji, a constable in the G. I. P. Railway Police, was entrusted with a cheque of Rs. 1,606 to be cashed at the Bank of Bengal. After cashing it, he placed a roll of Currency Notes for Rs. 700 in his pocket and went out to get some change. After some time he searched for the Notes and found them missing.

ON THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA.

Reproduced from "Punch."

BRITANNIA TO AMERICA.

In silence you have looked on felon blows,
On butcher's work of which the waste lands reek;
Now, in God's name, from Whom your greatness flows,
Sister, will you not speak?

BOMBAY MOSLEMS AND THE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Your correspondent X. Y. Z. seems to be one of those disappointed people who aspire to be numbered among Mahomedan leaders, but, are being thrust into the background owing to the greater pushfulness of others. However, let him not dispair! I would advise him to follow the approved method of Muslim leaders in Bombay,—loosen his purse strings, and hire a scribe to pen a few orations for him to read, and write a pamphlet or two. He may yet arrive! I wonder of what section of the Mahomedans he is a leading light! Your correspondents not only seem to approve of, and would perpetuate, the different communities into which the Mahomedans are unfortunately divided, (a system entirely against the spirit of their faith,) but, they would also drag the Government in by making it take notice of the communal leaders. The Muslims have already obtained separate representation on the Councils. Why does X. Y. Z. not propose that each section of the Mahomedans should also be represented? It is unfortunate that Bombay only returns one Mahomedan representative to the local Council, so that, it is not possible for every section to be represented at once. But, it might be possible to amend the rules, so that each section should be represented in turn. We might have a Bohra member for one year and then a Khoja, and so on. Really, Sir, it is futile to talk of progress, while, people of the views of your correspondent exist in India. Has your correspondent still to learn that these sects and splits are primarily responsible for the backwardness of the country?

I hold no brief for Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, or Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy. I agree with every word that X. Y. Z. has said about them. At the same time, I am sorry I cannot endorse X. Y. Z.'s opinion in considering Mr. Jinnah, the ideal Muslim representative on the Council, in spite of the University qualifications with which X. Y. Z.'s imagination has endowed him. The last time that Mr. Jinnah was on the Council, he misrepresented the Mahomedans most thoroughly over the Basu Bill. I admit that Mr. Jinnah's convictions would not allow him to vote against Mr. Basu's proposals. But, in that case, knowing, as he did, what a preponderating majority of his constituents were against the proposed Bill, I think, political morality demanded that he should have resigned his seat. Take the last example of his "frightfulness." What right had he to take it upon himself to draw up a circular letter perfunctorily inviting the All-India Muslim League to hold its sessions in Bombay this year, and send it round for signatures? Why, on earth, could he not have called a formal meeting of the Mahomedan leaders, and consulted them before taking this supererogatory step? Had he done so, the *contretemps*, which has ensued would have been avoided. Mr. Jinnah's desire to pose as the leader of the Bombay Mahomedans has resulted in putting the entire community in a very awkward position.

The fact is, Sir, that the Mahomedan leaders are utterly egotistical and self-seeking. It is impossible for them to co-operate for the common good. Every one of them wants to push himself forward. If one gets a little ahead, the rest get busy in trying to pull him backwards. By all means, let the Mahomedan community awake, and start putting its house in order by choosing fresh leaders and spokesmen for itself. But, in doing so, for goodness's sake, do not let us have this cant about communities and communial leaders.—Yours, etc.,

Z. Y. X.

Bombay, June 3rd.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I write this letter to thank you on behalf of the Moslem community for your generous yet vigorous defence of their interests, which justifies your claim to speak on behalf the entire Indian community, the Hindus and Muhammadans in India. Unfortunately our benighted community has no voice of its own and has to depend upon generous exponents of public opinion of other communities to ventilate its grievances.

Turning to the question of the league and its proposed sitting in Bombay need I say that every Muhammadan longs to welcome this communal institution in order to give expression to his pent-up feeling. I do not know what truth there is in the statement that the object of inviting the League here is to join it with the Congress but it is certainly a great necessity from every point of view to allow the Muhammadans to place their woes and grievances before the parental Government. We have no desire to start controversial discussions. We are too much taken up with dire misfortunes and national calamities to think of platform oratories and arm-chair criticism. Our only desire is to show to our benevolent and merciful Government where our hearts bleed. Perhaps we may move their kind heart and get the balm which we so much need. It is two years since the Mussalmans were heard the last. They have considerably changed. Misfortune has crushed them and they are no more the querulous persons that they were As children of the Government they only want to unfold their tale of misery and misfortune before the Government with a view to getting redress and benevolent sympathy, that's all.—Yours etc.,

A. MUHAMMAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR.—I was both amused and surprised to read an article in your influential journal about the Moslem League. I am not concerned with the policy of the League but what I wish to point out is the misstatement about the leaders of the Sunni community which is likely to spread misconception. It is beyond conception to admit that the Khoja and Borah gentlemen mentioned therein are the leaders of both the Shias and the Sunnis. It is nothing of the kind. The Sunnis have their own leaders and the services rendered by such leaders to Government are both loyal and valuable Because a person attains a high position in the mercantile line or in any other profession and manages to secure a seat in the Council he does not become a leader. A leader is that person who guides and controls all classes of people who respect him and follow him. There are several in the Presidency who admirably fill such positions of trust and whose connection with the Government and the people is long and staunch. It is hoped that such enthusiasts as Mr. Khoja Mohammed Dewji who wishes to shower praises on his friends will kindly be careful in future and desist from making misstatements.—Yous etc.

A MOHAMMEDAN.

Bombay, June 3.

A CHALLENGE TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The executive of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers have issued the following challenge to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

We, on behalf of our members, protest against the statement of the Chancellor regarding the alleged drinking habits of workpeople and consequent loss of time. We should be pleased to investigate any specific charge, and feel confident that, so far as our members are concerned, the same can be proved to be without foundation. We trust the Chancellor will regard this challenge seriously and at once take the matter up.

DINNER TO SIR KRISHNA GUPTA.

EULOGY BY MR. MONTAGU.

INDIA'S SHARE ON SETTLEMENT OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Mr. Montagu, presiding at a dinner in honour of Sir Krishna Gupta on the completion of his term of office on the India Council said that Sir Krishna Gupta was gifted above all his colleagues with a far-seeing, patience, with eyes steadfastly fixed on the future.

H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar and Mr. Roberts, late Under-Secretary for India, also spoke, the latter saying that he had a fellow-feeling with their guest, he himself not having long survived his departure. He urged that the death of Mr. Gokhale and other changes should not cause discouragement. Indians might be confident that the loyal aid of their country would yield a rich fruit in years to come.

INDIA—CORNER STONE OF THE EMPIRE.

Sir Krishna Gupta, replying, said he was gratified with the testimony that his work at the India Office had been appreciated by his official colleagues as well as by his countrymen. He urged that in the settlement conference after the war, India, as the corner stone of the Empire, should be represented equally with the self-governing dominions.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain Anson is posted as District Judge, Peshawar.

Mr. L. G. L. Evans, C. S., is posted as Assistant Master, Mayo College, Ajmere.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. T. I. Dixon and C. A. Colyer are appointed to the Imperial Engineer Service as Assistant Engineers.

Mr. G. L. Searight, Behar and Orissa, is promoted to Chief Engineer.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Harrison, C. S., officiates as Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, vice, Sir William Maxwell granted one year's leave.

Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha is appointed Deputy Post-Master-General, Bengal and Assam.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Page is confirmed as Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be Second-Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch), J. O. Fitzpatrick, B. H. Wiles.

To be Second-Lieuts (Infantry Branch:—J. J. Rodgers, J. P. Wildeblood, G. C. Spring.

Major F. W. Thomas, 9th Infantry, is promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Volunteer Officer's Decoration has been conferred on Captain F. E. Lawe, Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. H. Reaks officiates as Deputy Traffic Manager, E. B. S. Railway.

Official and Personal.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have sent a generous gift of mangoes to the wounded Indian soldiers at Brighton.

Sir Harcourt Butler was received in audience by his Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace on May 7th, and kissed hands on his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

H. H. the Raja of Rutlam has arrived at Nice, accompanied by Colonel Macdonald.

The Christening of the infant daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Crewe took place on May 6 in the Chapel Royal Royal, St. James's Palace. Canon Edgar Sheppard, D.D., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, officiated, and Dr. Alcock presided at the organ. The hymns used in the service were "O Father, Thou Who hast created all" and "Loving Shepherd of Thy sheep." The child received the name of Mary Evelyn Hungerford, and the sponsors were the Duchess of Devonshire; Mrs. Sneyd, for whom the Dowager Lady Leconfield stood proxy; and Sir Edward Grey, for whom the Earl of Rosebery was proxy. The Marquess and Marchioness of Crewe and the Earl of Madeley, Lady Cynthia Colville, Lady Maud Cavendish, the Hon. Margaret Wyndham, the Hon. Mrs. Caryl Baring, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Rothschild, Mrs. Leopold Rothschild, Mrs. Lionel Rothschild, and Mr. W. McCracken were among those present at the ceremony. The font was decorated with white spring flowers and trails of smilax, and the infant wore the same lace robe that the Machioness of Crewe wore at her baptism.

SIR FARIDOON JUNG BAHADUR.

AN APPRECIATION.

Two high officers of Native States have been the recipients of the dignity of K.C.I.E., conferred on them by his Majesty the King. In reference to one of them, Mr. (now Sir) P. D. Pattani, we have already noted his services as Dewan to the Bhavnagar State prior to his appointment as the third Member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Presidency. But a few words in appreciation may be said touching the very valuable services rendered to the Nizam's State by Nawab (now Sir) Faridoon Jung Bahadur. Perhaps, there is no Indian political officer in all the Feudatory States who can show such an uninterrupted record of faithful and meritorious service of a higher order as Nawab Sir Faridoon Jung.

A Parsi by birth, but a native of Jalna, in the dominions of the Nizam, where, too, his ancestors had lived and prospered, Sir Faridoon entered the service as far back as 1870 as a young Tehsildar, at Aurangabad, where the late Mr. Byramji Dustoor was the Suba or Commissioner. Brought up and trained from his infancy among English surroundings he was known for his English scholarship from an early age. He was well read in most of the well-known English poets, whose verses he can quote from memory even to-day, though now far advanced in years. It was this young officer, already a favourite at Hyderabad, who escorted Lord Northbrook as a guide when visiting the caves of Ellora in 1874. He was fully up in the literature of those historic caves, which every Viceroy since that date has made a point of visiting during his term of office. And it is a fact that for many years the Nizam invariably deputed him to accompany the Viceroy on that visit. But Sir Faridoon made his mark as an able revenue officer during the severe famine of 1876-77. His management of famine in the Aurangabad District was the theme of exceptional praise. Whilst at Aurangabad he was a regular correspondent of "The Times of India." His letters were afterwards published in the form of a book, which may yet be read with interest. The language was exceedingly crisp and racy. From that time forward the stars in their courses were very lucky for him. He rose from office to office and there was no office which he did not adorn and in which he did not make his mark. Ministers would rise and fall, the vicissitudes of offices would bring any number of changes but, so far as Sir Faridoon was concerned, his career was one of steady and even brilliant progress till at last he rose to the topmost rung of the ladder. He was at various times deputed on high missions by the Nizam to the Government of India and also to the Secretary of State. His missions were generally successful, so successful indeed that in recognition the Imperial Government some years ago conferred on him the dignity of a C.I.E. Never had an officer served the Nizam with a similar singleness of purpose, lofty ideals, great independence, public spirit and unspotted integrity.

It is no exaggeration to say that Nawab Sir Faridoon Jung has richly earned the soubriquet of the "Bayard of the Nizam's Dominions." Manfully, but patiently and loyally, he has borne the heat and burden of the day for the last forty-five years. Every Viceroy in turn has marked his appreciation and honoured him with his photograph accompanied by an autograph letter. His drawing room, arranged with perfect artistic taste, bears ample evidence of that rich appreciation. The most faithful of the "faithful ally" of the Paramount Power, none stands to-day higher in the esteem and regard of his sovereign than this remarkable Parsi gentleman, so modest, so sagacious, and yet a perfect model of Oriental courtesy and chivalry. Sir Faridoon stands in the front rank of Indian statesmen at the Court of Indian princes and we rejoice that his strenuous political service of so many long years has been appreciated by his Imperial Majesty in his creation as a Knight of the Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A movement has been set on foot in the Girgaum Ward of this city for the formation of a District Congress Committee to work in line with the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress. The movement has the support of leading Congressmen like Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parakh and the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, and it is proposed, after the formation of the Committee to apply for its affiliation to the Bombay Provincial Committee as recognised by the Constitution and Rules of the Congress and by the Rules of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee formed thereunder. The annual subscription for membership of the Girgaum Committee will be one rupee only. Further information about membership, etc., may be obtained from the Provincial Secretaries, Girgaum D. Ward, District Congress Committee, c/o the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum.

LOSS OF THE LUSITANIA

CAPTAIN'S STORY AT INQUEST.

NO WARNING GIVEN.

GERMAN PREVARICATIONS IN NOTE TO WASHINGTON.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

At the inquest at Kinsale on May 10 on Captain Matthews and four others, unidentified bodies, passengers in the sunk Lusitania, William Thomas Turner said he was acting as captain of the Lusitania. They left New York about noon on May 1.

The Coroner: Had you personally received any warnings?—Only by the newspapers, that is all.

Did anything happen on the voyage that you wish to mention?—Nothing whatever. The voyage was uneventful.

You were aware that threats had been made that this ship would be torpedoed?—Fully aware of it.

Was the Lusitania armed?—No, sir.

What special precautions did you take with regard to this?—Had the boats swung out and the bulkhead doors closed when we got to where we were likely to get them (submarines).

When you came within the danger zone?—That is right, sir.

What time did you pass the Fastnet?—About 11 a.m., I should think.

Between that time and the accident did you see any submarine?—None whatever. No sign of them.

I believe there was some kind of haze off the Irish coast, with fog at first off the Fastnet? Did you slow down then?—Yes, slowed down to 15 knots.

I take it that you were in wireless communication with the shore all the way across?—Yes, all the way across—to receive but not to send, you know.

ADMIRALTY MESSAGES.

Did you receive any messages with reference to submarines being off the Irish coast?—Yes.

What was the nature of those messages?—I respectfully refer you to the Admiralty for naval authority to answer that question, sir.

I put it you this way. Did you receive any message as to the sinking of a ship off the Old Head of Kinsale?—No, sir.

Did you receive any special instructions?—Yes, sir.

Are you at liberty to tell us what they were?—No, sir.

Did you carry them out?—Yes, sir, to the best of my ability.

Will you tell us what happened after you passed the Fastnet?—The weather cleared up and we went along at a speed of 18 knots. I was on the port side of the lower bridge, and I heard the second officer call out, "Here's a torpedo."

What did you do?—I ran over to the other side and just saw the wake of it as it was approaching the vessel and it struck us.

What was the position of the vessel at the time?—Fifteen miles south of Kinsale, I should think.

Describe what happened. You heard the explosion?—Yes and smoke and steam went up between the last two funnels, the third and the fourth. There was some shock to the vessel.

Tell us roughly at what speed you were travelling at the moment?—Eighteen knots.

I suppose you could not tell the depth of the torpedo?—Well, it was almost on the surface. The wake was showing.

TWO EXPLOSIONS.

Was there another explosion?—Yes. Directly after the first there was another explosion, though that may possibly have been an internal explosion.

Then, of course, the order was given to lower all the boats?—Yes, to lower the boats down to the rails and get all the women and children into them. Then I went to stop the ship, but we could not. The engines were out of commission, and therefore it was not safe to lower the boats until the way was off the ship.

Did she stop?—There was perceptible motion on her right to the end, when she went down.

Did she begin to list?—She listed to star-board the moment she was struck.

I take it you remained on the bridge?—Yes, I was on the bridge all the time. She went down from under me.

How long after she was struck did she sink?—About eighteen minutes, I should imagine. It was a quarter-past two when she was struck and my watch stopped at 2,36 p.m. It may have gone for a minute or two after I was in the water.

The watch was produced, and a juryman, referring to the evidence given on Saturday, said that it corresponded exactly with the time of the other watch found.

The Coroner: You were picked up how long afterwards?—I should imagine from two and a half to three hours. I was floating about among the wreckage and I was picked up by a boat and five minutes later put on board a trawler.

Had any warship convoyed you?—None whatever. We did not see any; at least none was reported to me as having been seen.

Did you pick up any war vessels from the time you made the Irish coast?—No, sir, not that I know of.

Inspector Wansborough: Were there many other passengers near you in the water when you were picked up?—No. I did not see anybody alive, only bodies about.

It has been said the periscope of a submarine was seen?—It is said so, but I did not see it.

Is 18 knots the normal speed of the vessel?—No; in ordinary times she goes 25.

Had you any special reason, then, for going at 18 knots?—Yes; we were going at 18 knots so that when we arrived off the bar at Liverpool we could go right in and would not have to stop.

At high water, I suppose?—No, at two or three hours before high water, so that we could go right in without stopping for a pilot.

Was that part of the instructions?—Yes, it was.

The Coroner: But the normal speed was 25 knots?—That is in time of peace, but it has been reduced to 21 now.

Was a look-out being kept for submarines, having regard to previous warnings?—Yes, a double look-out.

Is it true to say you were going on a zig-zag course at the time of the accident?—No, sir.

The weather was pretty clear; could you see a long way?—You could see the full range of the horizon. Land was visible.

As an experienced captain, do you think it possible, having regard to the look-out and the state of the weather, for a submarine to have been there and done this thing,—Oh, quite.

I believe a submerged submarine is a thing it is almost impossible to see?—Yes, unless you are almost alongside it.

In the evidence of other witnesses it has been said it was impossible to launch the boats on the port side, and also that boats were only lowered to the rails. I suppose if they had been lowered into the water they would have been carried away owing to the speed of the ship—Oh, yes. They were not lowered on the port side owing to the list of the ship.

How many boats were launched safely?—That I cannot say, but there were some.

Were your orders with regard to these things promptly carried out or was there any panic?—Very little panic at all. It was almost calm.

Were all your orders promptly obeyed?—Yes. I have no fault to find with anyone.

A Juror: After you had heard in New York that attempts were to be made to torpedo your vessel before she reached her destination did you make any application to the Admiralty for an escort?—No. I did not. I leave that to them. That is their business, not mine.

You are not aware that your owners did either?—No, I know nothing at all about that. I simply had to carry out my orders to go, and I went, and I'd do it again.

The Coroner: I am glad to hear you say so.

A Juror: Would there be any truth in the report that you got an order to steer your vessel home in northerly direction?—No.

The Foreman: Did you alter the course of the vessel after you were torpedoed?—I headed straight for the land.

And the engines refused to work?—They were useless.

The water-tight doors were closed?—All the water-tight doors had been ordered to be closed, and ports as well, previous to this.

A Juror: I suppose the explosion opened them again?—Opened some of them, evidently.

Would the vessel remain afloat with one or two compartments flooded?—One or two compartments. I don't know the extent of the damage to the ship.

Had any special orders been given that morning in case of danger?—No.

NO WARNING GIVEN.

The Coroner: Captain, I want this clearly established. There was no warning of any kind given to you by the submarine before the torpedo was fired?—None whatever. "Straight and done and finished," said the captain with a swift gesture to indicate finality.

A Juror: Do you think it advisable that there should be patrol boats?

Captain Turner: That rests with the naval authorities.

The Juror: I want to know if they had been there whether they would have been of any assistance?

The Captain: It might have helped, and it might not have done so; one can't tell. It is one of those things which one never knows. Probably they would have torpedoed the patrol boat too.

This concluded the captain's evidence.

The coroner said: "We all sympathise with you very much in the terrible crime that has been committed against your vessel, and we also express our appreciation of the high courage you have shown, worthy of the traditions of the service to which you belong.

"We realise the deep feelings you must have," added the coroner, as he noticed the emotion of the captain at this tribute.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned the following verdict: "We find that this appalling crime was contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilised nations, and we therefore charge the officers of the submarine and the German Emperor and Government under whose orders they acted with wilful and wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilised world.

"We desire to express our sincere condolences and sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, with the Cunard Company, and with the United States of America, so many of whose citizens perished in this murderous attack on an unarmed liner."

The names of three additional survivors were issued yesterday afternoon—Mrs. E. Blish Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Veals.

MR CHURCHILLS REPLY.

HIS DIRECTIONS TO CAPTAIN TURNER.

The Prime Minister and Mr. Churchill both answered questions in the House of Commons on May 10 as to the loss of the Lusitania. The large attendance of members and the close attention with which they listened to the replies showed how deeply moved the Commons have been by the disaster.

Mr. Asquith, replying first to a general question, said: This war was begun by Germany with the flagrant breach of a treaty, and it has been carried on with a progressive disregard of conventions and the previously accepted rules of warfare. The facts are universally known, and, there is no object in approaching neutral Governments unless or until the latter are prepared to take some action in the matter. We trust that neutral nations are growingly realising that the issues involved in this war affect the whole of the civilised world and the future of humanity. (Cheers.)

Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Macmaster, and Mr. Houston put numerous questions to the First Lord. Was he aware (the last-named asked) that the Admiralty had provided destroyer and other escorts for steamers off the south coast of Ireland which were carrying horses from the United States for the Government service?

Mr. Churchill, in a general reply, referred to the inquiry under the chairmanship of Lord Mersey, which is to be opened without any avoidable delay, and said that many of the questions must be dealt with there. "I should, however, make it plain that in no circumstances will it be possible to make public the naval dispositions for patrolling the approaches to the coast; and secondly that the resources at our disposal do not enable us to supply destroyer escorts for merchant and passenger ships, more than 200 of which on the average arrive and depart safely every day.

"The Admiralty had general knowledge of the warning announcement in New York as to the fate of the Lusitania, and from that knowledge and from other information of submarine movements which we had we sent warning to the Lusitania and directions for her course. But I think it would not be right for me to go into that matter in detail as it is going to be the subject of inquiry, and it might appear that I was endeavouring to throw blame on the captain of the Lusitania in regard to a matter which will be the subject of a full consideration."

Mr. Bonar Law: Was any answer received?

Mr. Churchill: Both messages were acknowledged, the second very shortly before the attack.

In reply to Mr. Houston, Mr. Churchill said that no doubt the Admiralty attempted to provide escort sometimes for vessels carrying troops and munitions of war and cargoes urgently needed by the Government. Their principle was that each merchant vessel must look after itself, subject to the general arrangements made. There was no reason whatever to show that that principle was not entirely satisfactory. A shocking exception like that of the Lusitania ought not at all to divert the attention of the House and of the world from the main fact that the entire seaborne trade of this country was being carried on without appreciable loss. (Cheers.)

Lord Charles Beresford reminded the Prime Minister that he wrote a letter on April 15 giving warning of the perils and making certain proposals.

Mr. Asquith said that those warnings were not unheeded, and Mr. Churchill added that the Prime Minister gave him the letter; it was carefully considered by the Admiralty, and a great many of the measures he advocated had already been applied in the largest possible scale.

Mr. Macmaster: Was any provision whatever made to safeguard the Lusitania?

Mr. Churchill: Yes, I have said that a warning was sent to the vessel and directions given as to her course. But if the hon. member means was a special escort sent, I say "No." No exception was made to the regular method by which our seaborne commerce is safeguarded.

IMPUDENT GERMAN LIES.

"ARMED LINER" FABLE IN NOTE TO WASHINGTON.

The following telegram was sent by the German Foreign Office to the German Embassy in Washington:—

The German Government desires to express its deepest sympathy at the loss of American lives on board the Lusitania. The responsibility rests, however, with the British Government, which, through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany, has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures, in spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up.

The British merchant vessels being generally armed with guns and having repeatedly tried to ram submarines so that previous search was impossible, they cannot therefore be treated as ordinary merchant vessels. A recent declaration made in the British Parliament by the Parliamentary Secretary in answer to a question by Lord Charles Beresford stated that at present practically all British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades.

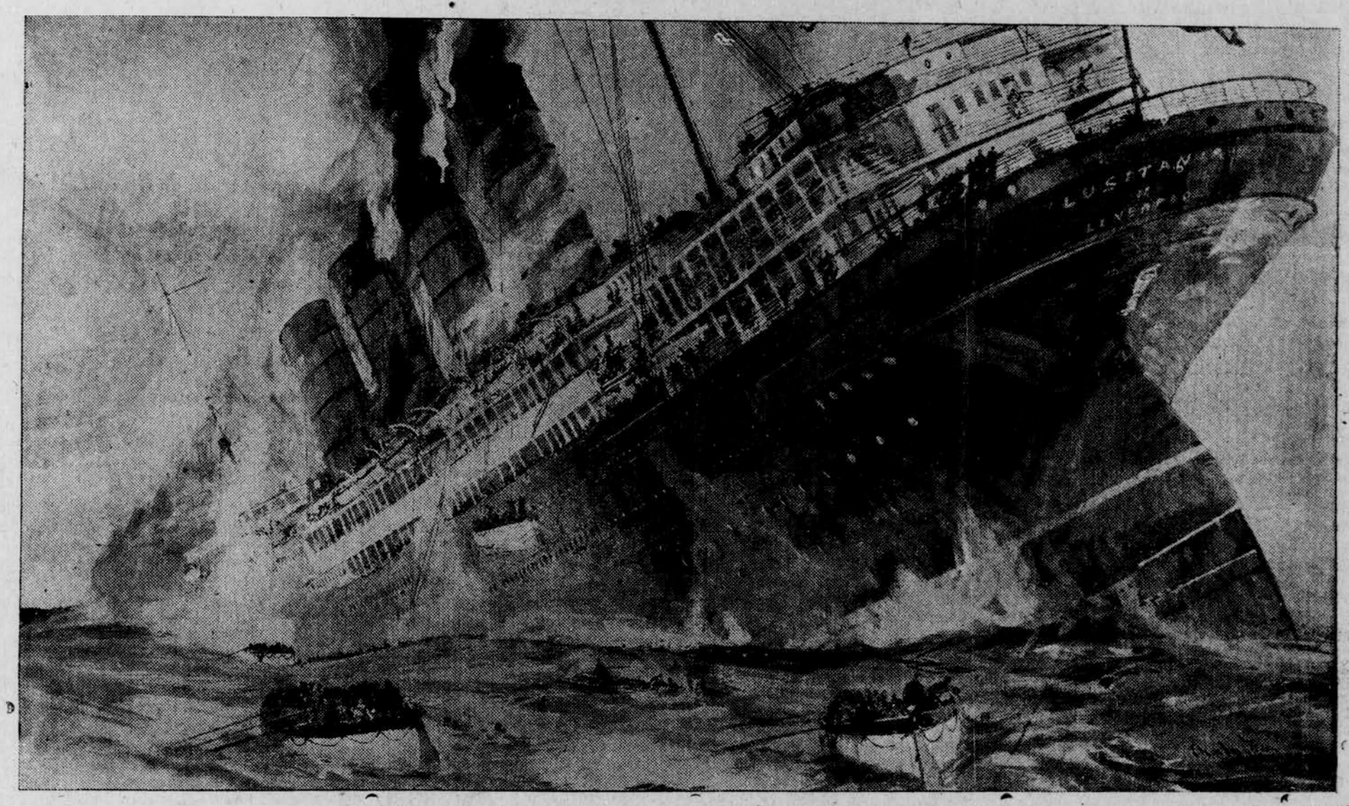
Besides, it has openly been admitted by the English Press that the Lusitania on previous voyages repeatedly carried large quantities of war materials. On the present voyage the Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of the cargo also consisted chiefly of contraband.

If England, after repeated official and unofficial German warnings, considered herself able to declare that the boat ran no risk, and thus light-heartedly assumed responsibility for human lives on board the steamer, which, owing to its armament and cargo was liable to destruction, the German Government, in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives cannot but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust English promises rather than pay attention to the warning from the German side.

(Signed) FOREIGN OFFICE.

[The Admiralty has described the assertion that the Lusitania was armed as "wholly false"; Mr. Dudley F. Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, has stated that there were no guns mounted or unmounted in the vessel; and Mr. A. A. Booth, chairman of the Cunard Company, has denied that any arms or munitions were carried.]

TORPEDOING OF THE LUSITANIA.



Reproduced from "The Graphic."

A CRIME THAT HAS STAGGERED HUMANITY.

The above is drawn by Charles Dixon, R. I., from material supplied by Survivors.

LEVIATHAN'S DIMENSIONS.

The dimensions of the Lusitania were as follow:

Length	785ft.
Breadth	88ft.
Depth	60ft. 6in.
Gross tonnage	32,500 tons.
Load draught	33ft.

There were nine decks in the ship, including the hold, and accommodation was provided for 550 first-class, 500 second-class, and 1,300 third-class passengers. As the crew numbered at least 800, the ship, with all berths filled, could carry a population of no fewer than 3,150 souls. The passenger accommodation was most luxurious, a feature which accounted in no small measure for the popularity of the vessel among Transatlantic travellers.

To attain the great speed of twenty-five knots, which was aimed at by the designers, it was necessary to devote a huge space to the propelling machinery. Six Parson's turbines were installed, four for ahead and two for astern motion, the former being capable of developing between 70,000 and 80,000 indicated horse-power. Great masses of machinery had to be built to such fine margins of exactitude as thousandths of an inch. Twenty-five boilers were fitted, most of them double-enders, with eight furnaces apiece. The boilers were divided into four groups, each stokehold having its uptake with a funnel. The four funnels

(Continued on page 12.)

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LOSS OF THE LUSITANIA

(*Continued from page* 11.)

rose to a height of 154ft. above the keel, their diameter being 24ft. The navigating bridge stood 110ft. above the keel, while the masts were 210ft. high.

WHAT THE SHIP COST.

The initial cost of the leviathan was estimated at £1,250,000, to which had to be added insurance, maintenance, depreciation, and other charges to the tune of £30,000 per month. At a moderate estimate the cost of running the Lusitania on a voyage to New York and back, including wages, victualling, and coal supplies, was about £20,000. An agreement with the British Government stipulated that at least three-fourths of the crew must be British subjects.

VALUE OF SHIP AND CARGO.

The Marine Insurance correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writes:—

Yesterday the enemy effected more damage on British shipping that on any one day during the war, and the pecuniary loss resulting from his raid on the south-east corner of Ireland has been very heavy.

Early in the day news of the loss of the Harrison liner Candidate, near the Kemingbeg lightship, while on a voyage from Liverpool to Jamaica, was posted. She was a 100A1, of 5,858 tons, and built on the Clyde in 1906. Shortly afterwards her sister boat the Centurion, 5,945 tons, built in 1908, was advised as having been sunk in the same locality. She was bound from Liverpool to South African ports. Both these boats must have come out of the Mersey on the same tide. These vessels belong to the Charente Steamship Company (Ltd.), of which Messrs. T. and J. Harrison, of Liverpool, are the managers.

These were nasty losses, but they were quite outclassed by the sinking of the well-known Cunarder, the Lusitania. The news of her destruction by a submarine, no doubt the one that had sunk the two Harrison liners, was posted on the "Book" at 4.25 p.m. At that hour the "Room" was fairly empty, but the loss created a considerable amount of excitement among those present.

The famous liner, 30,396 tons, was built by Messrs. John Brown and Co. (Ltd.), of Glasgow, in 1907. Her value in the twelve months' marine policy effected at Lloyd's and the marine insurance companies is £800,000, but that policy does not cover war risk. This is covered in the State War Risk Office, as are also the hulls of the Candidate and the Centurion.

From what I can learn, it does not appear that the loss of the cargoes of these fine steamers will affect the ordinary insurance market quite so much as might be expected from their size.

PASSENGER'S VIVID NARRATIVE.

WATER BLACK WITH PEOPLE.

One of the most vivid and complete narratives furnished by any of the survivors of the Lusitania is that told in the "Daily Telegraph" by Mr. James Brooks, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who was a saloon passenger.

Mr. Brooks was on a business journey to England. Before the departure of the Lusitania from New York his attention was drawn to the warning notices issued by the German Embassy in that city, but like practically every other intending American passenger on the ill-fated ship, he decided to ignore them. "They were displayed right alongside the advertisements of the Cunard Company in the newspapers," said Mr. Brooks, "but I think no one in America ever dreamt that the Germans would dare to carry out their terrible threat to destroy such a magnificent vessel, and, with her, hundreds of the lives of innocent women and children. My wife, who was alarmed for my safety, however, attempted to dissuade me from making the journey in the Lusitania, but I was able to reassure her a little before I started."

Mr. Brooks continued:

For the reason I have stated, none of my fellow-passengers regarded a submarine attack as a serious possibility, and we had a very comfortable voyage, favoured by pleasant weather. A good many passengers were still at lunch when on Friday afternoon the attack came in reality. I had just finished a run on the deck, and had reached the Marconi deck when I glanced out over the water. It was perfectly smooth. My eyes lighted on a white streak making its way with lightning-like rapidity towards the ship.

I was so high, in that position, above the surface of the water that I could make out the outline of the torpedo. It appeared to be about 12ft. long, and came along possibly 3ft. below the surface, its sides white with bubbles or foam. I watched its passage, fascinated, until it passed out of sight behind the bridge, and in another moment came the explosion. The ship, recoiling under the force of the blow, was jarred and lifted as if it had struck an immovable object. A column of water shot up to the bridge deck, carrying with it a lot of debris, and despite the fact that I must have been twenty yards from the spot at which the torpedo struck, I was knocked off my feet. Before I could recover myself the entire forepart of the ship was enveloped in a blinding cloud of steam, due, not, I think, to the explosion of a second torpedo, as some thought, but to the fact that the two forehold boilers had been jammed close together and "jack-knifed" upwards. This, I was told by a stoker afterwards.

We had been in sight of land for some time, and the head of the ship, which had already begun to settle, was turned towards the Old Head of Kinsale. We must have been from twelve to fifteen miles from land at the time the ship was struck. All the boats on the ship had been swung out the day previous, and the work of launching them was at once commenced. The attempt in the case of the first boat was a tragic failure. The women and children were taken first, and the boat was practically filled with them, there being only a few men. The boat was lowered until within its own length of the water, when the forward tackle jammed, and the whole of its occupants, with the exception of three, were thrown into the water. The Lusitania was then on an even keel.

NO PANIC ON BOARD.

On the docks of the doomed vessel absolute calmness prevailed. There was no rushing about, and nothing remotely resembling panic; in just a few isolated cases there were signs of hysteria on the part of the women, but that was all. Captain Anderson, who was lost, and whose body has been recovered, appeared on the boat deck and informed the saloon passengers that there was no immediate danger. Everybody had, of course, rushed on deck, and this statement reassured the ladies. I did not notice any concerted effort to distribute the life-belts, and I myself was unable to obtain one. Meanwhile the ship had taken a decided list, and was sinking rapidly by the head. The efforts made to lower the boats had apparently not met with much success. Those on the port side had swung inboard and could not be used, while the collapsible boats, which were lashed beneath them, could not be got at. The ladies were standing quite calmly awaiting an opportunity to enter the boats when they could be released by the men from the davits. The davits by this time were themselves touching the water, the ship having sunk so low that the bridge deck was only 4ft. or so from the surface of the sea.

Losing no time, the men passed the women rapidly into the boats, and places had been found by now for all the people about the midship section. I stepped into one of the lifeboats, and attempted to assist in getting it clear. I saw the list was so great that the davits "pinched" the gear, rendering it improbable that they could be got away when the ship whet down, so I stepped on to the gunwale and dived into the water. I had no lifebelt, and am not a good swimmer, but I decided to take the risk. I had been wetted right through when the explosion occurred, and I believe that had I gone in dry I should have swallowed so much water that I should not have lasted long.

I swam as hard as I could away from the vessel, and noticed with feelings of apprehension the menacing bulk of the huge funnels as they loomed out over my head. I expected them momentarily to fall on me and crush me as I swam, but at last I judged myself to be clear, and I turned around and trod the water in order to watch the great hull heel over. The monster took a sudden plunge, and, noting the crowd still on her decks and the heavily-laden boats filled with helpless women and children yet glued to her side, I sickened with horror at the sight. The liner's stern rose high out of the water, there was a thunderous roar as of the collapse of a great building during a fire, and then she disappeared, dragging hundreds of fellow creatures into the vortex. Many never rose again to the surface, but the sea rapidly grew black with the figures of struggling men, women, and children. The wireless installation came over with a crash into the sea. It struck my uplifted arm as it fell, and I felt it pass over my body as it sank, almost dragging me under.

The rush of water over the steamer's decks swept away a collapsible boat, and I swam towards it. Another man reached it shortly after, and after we were rescued I found him to be Mr. James Lauriat, jun., of Boston. Two seamen also managed to swim to the boat and to climb on it. One had a knife and the other asked me for mine, and together they set about cutting away the canvas cover of the boat. When they had finished I climbed inside, and the three of them followed me. We started to rescue the unfortunate people in the water, or at least those of them who were still living. We quickly had about thirty of them in the little craft.

MURDERED CHILDREN.

The horrors of the scene that met the gaze of the handful of half-drowned survivors in the flimsy boat will live for ever in their recollection. "Around us in the water," said Mr. Brooks, were scores of bodies. There were women and little children—dead. My God! What a crime!" And as the whole pitiful picture came back to his memory, the frame of this strong, typical American business man shook and his voice broke. "I have four little boys at home," he said, and paused. He went on at length with his story:

There were no oars in our boat. We managed to raise the sides of the boat as they should be raised when the boat is in use, and we collected five oars from the mass of floating timber in the water. Then we started to row towards the lighthouse, which we could see in the distance. At the time the liner was torpedoed there was absolutely no ship, of any kind in sight with the exception of a trawler—the Peel, 12, of Glasgow. She was close in shore under the lighthouse, and owing to the lightness of the wind she was of no use so far as the rescue of persons actually in the sea was concerned. She came along as fast as she could, however, and was able to pick up about 110 persons from lifeboats and life-rafts. Her limited capacity was pushed to the utmost, and I even had to sit with my leg hanging over the side because there was no room to put it on the inside. We took in tow a lifeboat and a raft, which were also filled to the gunwale, and when the occupants were able to be taken out they were cast off. The auxiliary boat, Indian Prince, had arrived at that time from Queenstown. The Peel 12 was the first boat on the scene, and she was followed by a tramp Greek steamer, which came up from the west, and was able to pick up several lifeboats which had got away.

ONE OF THE YOUNGEST SURVIVORS

Photo by "Central News."

A mother and her little son, one of the youngest survivors.

Photo by "Central News."

A woman survivor of the Lusitania wearing pyjama trousers and a mackintosh.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June, 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. A. Loveband, Dublins.
Capt. W. Court, 9th Lancers.
Capt. F. Grenfall, 9th Lancers.
Capt. F. N. Grant, Sussex.
Lieut. F. Gunter, 11th Hussars.
Lieut. A. D. King, 11th Reserve Cavalry.
Second-Lieut. C. Considine, Dublins.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Hall, Dublins.
Second-Lieut. D. Thomas, Dublins.
Second-Lieut. C. Stein, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. W. Suttie, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. G. Bone, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. R. Boosey, 4th Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. H. Byng, Gymnastic Staff.
Second-Lieut. C. Macey, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. B. Moon, 8th Londons.
Second-Lieut. C. L. Richmond, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. J. Savage, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. Sugden, Yorkshire Light.
Second-Lieut. G. Sykes, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. S. J. Townsend, 2nd Life Guards.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. D. Carden, Seaforths.
Capt. D. L. Russel, 8th Londons.
Capt. R. Tullis, Argylls.
Lieutenant R. Chalmers, 15th Londons.
Lieut. R. Hatfield, 8th Londons.
Second-Lieut. P. W. Stevenson, 23rd Londons.
Second-Lieut. M. C. Young, Dublins.

DIED OF GAS POISONING.

Capt. G. O'Callaghan, Irish Regiment.
Lieut. J. P. McLoughlin, Dublins.
Second-Lieut. J. Luckett, Irish Regiment.
Seventy-one men of Dorsetshires died of gas poisoning.

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Mr. L. P. Rowe, Gomtipur Spinning Mills Ahmedabad.

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A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion strengthens the lungs, aids the easy formation of the teeth, promotes growth and an increase in weight and lays the foundation of vigorous health and a sound constitution.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

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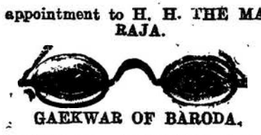

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Gowalia Tank Road.
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifing to his skill and ability.

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The Sale will commence on the
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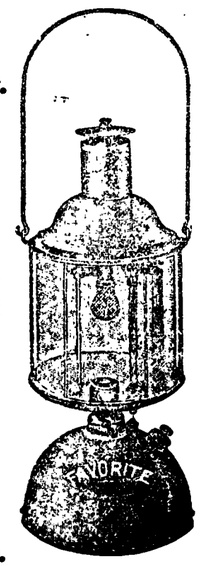

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An untrained servant can easily handle it.
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KATOL POWDER
DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches Bed Bugs, Ants Moths and other germs.
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Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tone up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative. D 20

FORCING THE DARDANELLES.

HEIGHTS STORMED AT GALLIPOLI.

CLIFFS HONEYCOMBED WITH MAXIM.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, the well known war correspondent writes as follows in a despatch sent to the "Daily Mail" from the Dardanelles on April 30:—

While the Australians and New Zealanders have been fighting so gallantly against heavy odds to the north of Gaba Tepe, the British troops have crowned themselves with equal laurels at the southern end of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The story of the landing of the 29th Division and by the crews of the battleships, is indeed a splendid one, and could have only been brought to a successful conclusion by the most devoted heroism and self-sacrifice of our officers and men. But the results justify the sacrifices. A firm foothold has been obtained, and already our line stretches across the southern end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, along the lower slopes of the height of Aki Baba, with both its flanks secured by the fire of our warships.

The task before the Army is a heavy one. Our position is now perfectly secure, and the Army holds a fine tract of flat country with many convenient landing places where troops, stores, munitions, and guns can be landed in perfect immunity from the enemy's guns, except for the occasional shelling of some battery on the Asiatic shore.

THE LANDING BEACHES.

The problems which the landing parties had to face when landing in Southern Gallipoli were of a different character from those which the Australians successfully solved farther north. The cliffs are not high and irregular, but rise from 50ft. to 100ft. from the water's edge. In places there is no foreshore, and jagged rocks make a landing impossible; but there are at intervals stretches of beach, and five of these were selected for the disembarkation of troops, each under the covering fire of warships.

Two of these landing places are on the western shore, and are known by the letters "Y" and "X." A third, known as "W" beach, lies between Cape Tekeh and Cape Helles; a fourth, known as "V" beach, between Cape Helles and the fort and castle of Seddul Bahr; and the fifth, known as "S" beach, east of Saddul Bahr in Morto Bay.

It was hoped that the trenches would be rendered untenable by the fire of the ships' guns, but these expectations failed to be realised.

The landing on Y beach, with two battalions and a company, was successfully accomplished, but the advance inland was found impossible. The Y landing party was outflanked through the attacks from the W and V beaches being help up, and it was found necessary to re-embark the force.

The landing on X beach was the most successful of all, as it was carried out without any loss, chiefly owing to the tactics adopted by the landing ship, the Implacable. She stood in to 500 yards from the shore, and plastered the top of the cliffs with 12in. shrapnel and the foreshore with her 6in. The enemy could not show his head, and the tows went right in and obtained a firm footing on the edge of the cliff, where they entrenched. They afterwards advanced about 1,000 yards inland, but were counter-attacked in great force and had to retreat to the cliffs. The following morning, however, they again advanced and held on.

A DEATH TRAP.

At the W beach the troops had to land on a wide expanse of sand enfiladed on both sides by hills and to force their way up a semi-circular valley inland. Everywhere the Turks had made trenches protected by barbed wire and held in force, while their snipers hidden in the broken ground covered every yard of the foreshore with a deadly fusillade. The place can only be described as a death-trap.

The troops which landed near the cliffs on the right and on the left made splendid use of their shelter and hung on to their positions with great tenacity. But the unfortunate boats which landed on the beach itself found themselves confronted by a solid hedge of uncut barbed wire and exposed to a terrible cross-fire from pompoms, maxims, the trenches, and snipers concealed everywhere.

In the cliff you can see holes dug out in which these maxims were concealed which rendered them perfectly immune from the shell fire from the ships. Every effort was made to cut the wire, but almost all these who landed in the centre were shot down.

At night the situation became very serious, the Turks being heavily reinforced and counter-attacking with great violence. Men who were disembarking stores, however, came to the rescue and the Turks were driven off with heavy losses. The following day the men on the W beach joined hands with those on the X beach and the whole body moved forward and got astride the peninsula.

"MOST TERRIBLE OF ALL."

We now come to the most terrible of all the landings, that on V beach, between Cape Helles and Seddul Bahr. The general configuration of the ground is much the same as that of W beach, but these hills are very different from those overlooking W beach, because on them were built the forts of Seddul Bahr, which formerly defended the entrance to the Straits, until they were knocked out by our guns.

The landing on V beach will ever remain memorable for the novel experiment of deliberately running ashore a liner full of troops and thus allowing them to approach close in under cover without being exposed as in open boats. It is the general belief that a great many lives were saved by this plan.

The River Clywe was stranded, bow on, close to a reef of rock. She was immediately subjected to a perfect tornado of rifle, maxim, and pom-pom fire, the bullets rattling against her sides like hailstones. The troops on board knew it meant almost certain destruction to leave her, yet at the call of their officers about 200 dashed down the gangway on the starboard side and attempted to reach the reef. Some were shot on the gangway, others were killed on the reef, and many of the survivors no sooner reached the beach than they fell. A few only survived and lay under the shelter of a bank of sand.

It was seen that it would mean annihilation to the whole force if any further attempt to disembark was made, and the attack was accordingly postponed. Later in the morning another attempt was made. On seeing the movement had failed the battleships Cornwallis and Albion, and also the Queen Elizabeth, opend a furious bombardment on Seddul Bahr, the hills behind, and on the Turkish trenches trying to silence the pom-poms.

A fresh attempt at disembarkation was made after dark, and, strange to say, almost the entire force was got ashore without the Turks firing a shot. It was found necessary to storm Hill 141, which was strongly fortified, but at length, after unparalleled exertions, V beach, like the others, was cleared and the way paved for a further advance inland.

Several hundred men were put ashore on the S beach and established themselves on the cliffs.

It has cost us dearly to get astride the Gallipoli Peninsula, but there is no finer tale in our history than that of the deeds which were performed on Sunday, April 25, by the Australian, New Zealand, and British troops, supported with equal gallantry by the officers and men of the warships.

MURDER OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

SWORN TESTIMONY.

40 BURNED IN AIR SHED.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Sir Alan Johnstone, the British Minister at The Hague, has transmitted to Sir E. Grey copies of declarations by Mr. J. Martin, editor of the "Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad," and Mr. W. N. J. Van Ditmar, Press correspondent, of Rotterdam, regarding the shooting of British prisoners of war by the German troops, which he has received from the British Consul-General at Rotterdam.

On the morning of March 16, writes Mr. Martin, a deserter of the German Army, a certain Richard Lorenz, native of Brunswick, and appertaining to the 28th Regiment, appeared at the office of my newspaper and made the following statement. He began by calling the Bavarian soldiers "schweine" (pigs) and abused them for killing unarmed men, with their hands up and anxious to surrender, and also of shooting British prisoners of war.

He stated that the Bavarian regiments, under Prince Rupprecht, had received formal orders to make no British prisoners and that those soldiers who made them were severely punished. He heard from fellow-soldiers how once about forty British prisoners were burned alive in a hanger, and that the men who committed this atrocity received a medal for it. He stated that this order was only directed against British soldiers, and existed exclusively in the Bavarian Army.

I made further inquiries regarding the killing of British prisoners, and on March 18 another German deserter called on me. He was a certain Friedrich Kuller, born at Ludwichshaven (Bavaria), twenty-two years old, appertaining to the 22nd Regiment, 5th Company, 3rd Machine-Gun Section of the 2nd Bavarian Army Crops.

This man struck me as being essentially a stupid creature, and it was impossible that he would have sufficient intelligence to invent the following thrilling story. He did not know whether my paper was pro-German or anti-German, and he gave the following account in reply to my questions and not of his own initiative.

On my asking him whether they ever made British prisoners, he said that the Germans did so, but that they were not sent to Germany, but killed, the Bavarian regiments having received formal orders to kill every British prisoner of war. The following were his exact words in German: "Wir hatten Befehl empfangen sammtliche gefangene Englander ab zu machen." (We had got orders to do in all English prisoners).

"I HAVE KILLED FIVE."

I cross-examined him on the subect, but he maintained his statement and said that he himself had shot five British prisoners a few days before he deserted. On my question as to whether the Bavarian soldiers shot these unarmed men on their own initiative or under orders, he stated that they were brought up to be shot by a section, under the command of an officer. He made this statement as a mere matter of fact which did not interest him much.

The following day, March 19, another deserter came to see me—August Kahlmann born at Karthaus (near Dantzig), twenty-five years old and appertaining to the 35th Regiment Infantry, 5th Company, 7th Division. His statement was practically identical—viz., to the effect that an order signed by Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria had ordered the whole Bavarian Army to take no British prisoners in future and that all had to be shot.

He stated that they were brought to the Quarters with their hands bound behind their backs and with bandaged eyes and that they were not told they were to be shot. They were executed under the supervision of the commanding officer.

I asked him if there were any wounded among them, and he answered nearly all were wounded, and that as long as a British soldier is able to fight he will not surrender.

Mr. W. N. J. Van Ditmar, Press correspondent, residing in Rotterdam, generally confirmed the above statements and added that Friedrich Kuller informed him that on or about December 28 last 24 British prisoners of war were shot by his company.

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BUY DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS:— Tata Power & Co. The Wire Manufacturers of the East — Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Call for it at any refreshment place: They all know it.

MONSOON NOTES.

Just at present, when there are so many newly arrived territorial and others in India and the East, who have never seen the monsoon, it's near approach is of special interest.

Whilst chatting with one of them the other day, his quaint ideas of what he is going to experience struck one as being identical with one's own idea of what it would be like, before one had witnessed the monsoon for the first time.

When I explained that when the monsoon first breaks, it is usual to have a few weeks' ceaseless pelting rain, with never a break, and then for the next three months or so, scarcely a fine day and during the other nine months of the year rarely more than a couple of showers, he remarked that it was evidently an easier job in this land for the mackintosh than the parasol; I told him that when those first weeks of the monsoon come along he will find that the mackintosh does not have an easy time, far from it, and unless he wears one of the best it won't be a mackintosh at all by the end of a couple of weeks.

This talk of mackintoshes brings me to the object of what I had in mind when I started these notes.

The other day I called on Mr. Sydney K. Thompson, rapidly becoming Bombay's leading tailor, he tells me he has something "up his sleeve" for the monsoon trade and expects to receive a large consignment of extra reliable English-made mackintoshes at an early date and that prices for same will be moderate and thus enable all classes to have a good "Monsoon Proof" overgarment.

We can safely advise you to call or send to Elphinstone Circle, Sydney K. Thompson has filled a long felt want in Bombay by giving a good English cut at a reasonable price.

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No. 299, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GERMAN SAVAGERY TO A SCOUT.

PIECES CUT FROM EAR.

Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writing from Petrograd, on April 28 says:—

When we came into the hospital ward a throng of soldiers in dressing-gowns was gathered round a bed on which sat a pleasant-faced fellow with his head in bandages telling them a story. They fell away with courteous movement to give us room. We saw that the pleasant face and t'e bandaged head belonged to a young man who "looked older," the Russian peasant, Corporal Porfirio Panasuk, who as long as he lives will bear marks of torture, and will bear witness also to the savagery with which Germans wage war.

When I read the first account of it I said, although it appeared in an official despatch, "It is incredible." It was hard to believe that a group of ten officers could have consented to the deliberate, cold-blooded torture of a brave soldier who, true to his duty, refused to betray information about the Russian positions. Not until I had seen and talked to their victim was I completely convinced.

Since the beginning of the war Panasuk has been employed as a scout. He speaks Polish like a Pole though he is a Russian. Disguised as a peasant he has been frequently within the German lines, and has seldom failed, I am told, to bring back useful information.

The Germans, when they caught Panasuk, might have accepted his disguise as genuine and hanged him as a spy, if they had any evidence that he had been spying. Civilian spies are liable to be hanged. But they knew he was a soldier. He was recognised as the man who had so often tricked them. He had won from them the flattering nickname, "Devil's Scout."

I have told in telegrams what happened after this brave fellow fell into the hands of an enemy patrol near the East Prussian frontier. He was deep in the German lines. His captors took him to the nearest staff headquarters.

LOBE OF THE EAR CUT OFF.

"I was offered cigarettes, but I said I did not smoke," he told us. "They asked me if I would like a cup of coffee. I said I did not need it. Then they said that if I liked I could be a rich man and have my own land. They would give me money if I would tell all I knew about the Russian forces and positions. I told them I knew nothing. Then the officer who was speaking to me became angry. He took me into a room where nine other officers were. They said that if I did not give them information they would cut off my ears and nose, then hang me up head downwards.

"I repeated that I could not tell them anything because I had nothing to tell, though I could have told them a great deal. Then they sent for a pair of scissors, such as are used in hospitals, and, after threatening me again, one of them cut off the soft part of my ear (the lobe). It bled all down my neck. Then, after a time, the same officer cut off another piece round the edge of my ear. He did this several times. He also struck me in the face with his fist. He broke my nose across the bridge, which makes it stick out still. He hit me on the jaw and swore at me.

"At last they said I was to be locked up until the morning. They sent me with a sergeant and two men. It was a very dark and rainy night. The time was about one o'clock. As we went along a narrow lane I felt that my chance to escape had come. I struck out at the two men. The sergeant was behind. I ran as hard as I could, scrambled over a fence, and found myself in the fields. Shots were fired, but it was too dark for them to see me. I ran on until I could run no more. Then I hid in a deep hole.

"I stayed there for a long time—all the next day, I think. Then I went on towards where I knew the Russian lines must be. It took me four days to reach them. They gave me this medal and sent me to the headquarters of Nicolai Nicolaievitch (the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief). He game me another medal. I had one cross before. I got that for my wound in East Prussia. Here it is."

He parted his hair to show us a long scar. "My ear, too?" he asked. "Yes, if the sister allows." The sister herself unwound the bandage. I saw the mutilated ear. It was cut just as he had described. "It is healing nicely now," she said.

"Yes, it does not pain me much now," Panasuk added. "I can't hear very well with that ear, but I have the other. It might have been worse."

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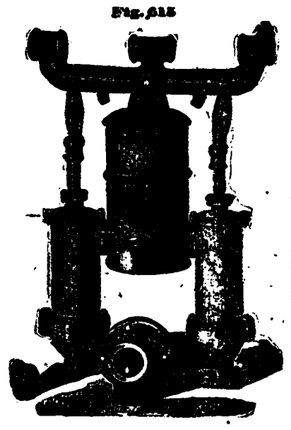

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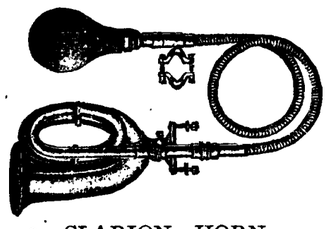

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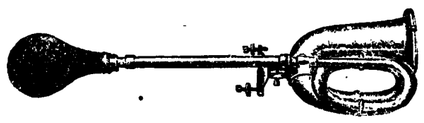

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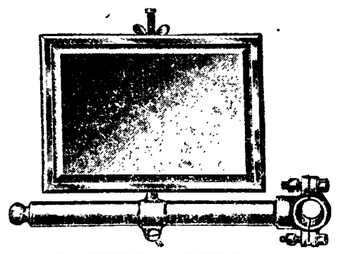

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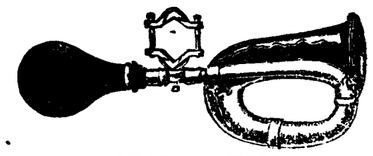

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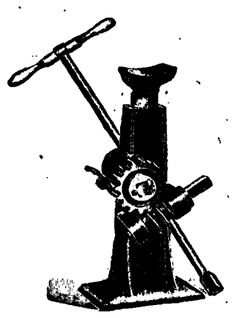

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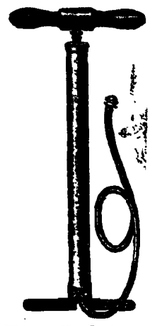

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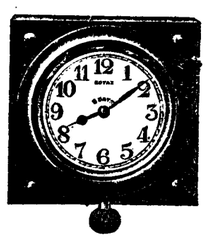

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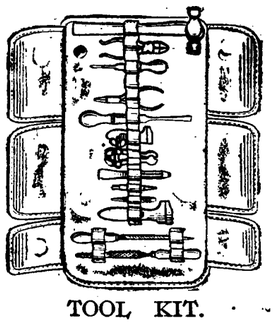
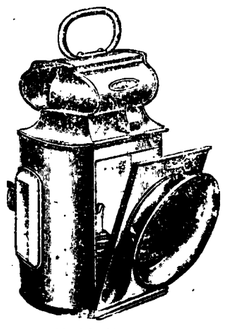


TOOL KIT.



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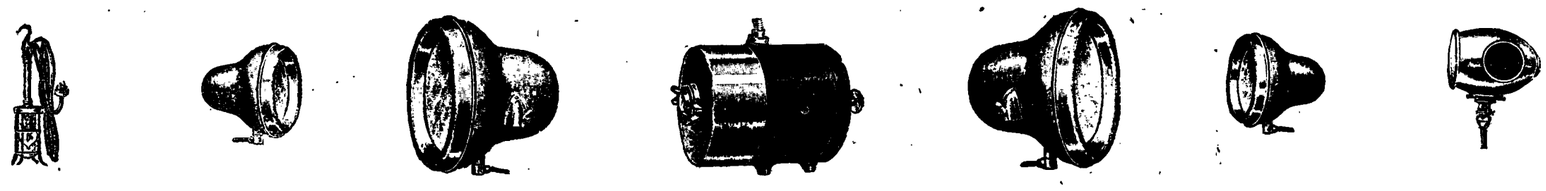

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